KEMMERICH'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
The purest, richest, and best flavour. Try it against all or any of the others. In equal sized pots.
KEMMERICH'S
PEPTONE OF BEEF.
A valuable adjunct in cooking, a boon to dyspeptics.
"I am of opinion that Kemmerich's Peptone of Beef is not only a highly nutritious article of food, but one which is especially adapted for weak digestive organs."—John Clark, Ph.D., F.C.S., Public analyst City of Glasgow. In Tins, 2s. 3d.
If your grocer or chemist does not keep them, ask him to get them for you of
BOUILLON FLEET (Limited), Camberwell, London, S.E.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

Pure Beef and nothing but Beef.
BOUILLON FLEET.
Prepared exclusively from the BEEF grown and fattened on the pastures of the KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF BEEF COMPANY, at Santa Elena, South America.
OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

No. 780.—Vol. L. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
LAST NIGHT of A MAN'S SHADOW. TO-NIGHT at 8.30 Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, F. M. Kelleher, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Murray, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Private Opera Glasses for Hire. Gallery, 1s.
LAST MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.
A VILLAGE PRIEST, On THURSDAY NEXT, April 3, will be produced a new play, entitled A VILLAGE PRIEST, by Sydney Grundy. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Macready, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, Miss Le Thiere, Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. NOTICE.—The Lyceum will be CLOSED AFTER APRIL 8TH, RE-OPENING AFTER EASTER MONDAY, April 7, with THE DEAD HEART. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART.—There will be three morning performances of The Dead Heart, on Saturdays 12th, 19th, and 26th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Atherley, F. Emery, and Wm. Farren; Mesdames F. Pagel, E. Miller, E. Leyhem and Mary Moore. Preceded at 8.15 by A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Door open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verono, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
(Manageress, Miss Grahame.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 FOR JOB'S CHILDS SAKE. Mesdames M. A. Gifford Helen Leyton; Oscar Adye, Leslie, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, THE BUNGALOW, by Frederick Horner. 199th and 199th Performances. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON THE NIGHT, Mesdames C. Hill, Adams, C. Hallett, Percy Hide Stephens, Compton Coutts, A. Rousby, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Messrs Sothie Larkin, Heben Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Merie Illingworth, and Cecile Rudland. MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY and EASTER MONDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 176th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Mackay, J. B. Beveridge, L. E. Stiles, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James Lait, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Keeley, Kate Jones, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8.20, CLARISSA (50th Time) at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wentworth, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Hanbury. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-DAY (Saturday) and EVERY SATURDAY and EASTER MONDAY, at 2.30. MATINEE of MISS TOMLEY WEDNESDAY NEXT, and EASTER TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 8 and 9, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. B. Irving.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Beaton, Ross, Howard Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips Tomlins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Greet, Ferrar, Dene Geraldine, Townsend, Bamleigh Washbourne.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN. In which will appear (positively for the last time) Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Barrett, and Miss Bateman, Webster Lowson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Beaumont, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames Neil, Lea, Linda, Archeuster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Beauclair, Staples, Everill, Pitton, Beedle, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannigan, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Ainsliffe, Kelyene, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 & 8.15, HOBSON'S CHOICE. Messrs. Brough, Milne, Arnold and Miss Claude d'Arville; Messrs. C. Heydon Collin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert Bennett, A. Shale, A. J. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY and on EASTER MONDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Mr. Beauchamp Harbois; Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Rorke, Preceded, at 7.0, by FAMILY FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Lavinia Vallency. Daily engaged Pull appear. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. The Theatre will be closed from Monday, March 31, to Friday, April 4, inclusive, reopening on Saturday, April 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST NIGHT.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Maynard Holmes, Medcalfe, Hughes, L. F. Brooke, Annie Hill, Miss Agnes Ross Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Hobard, E. Irving, Mrs. Sidney Brough, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, J. Graham, Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bromley-Davenport, and E. H. Hastings; Mesdames Maltby, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 5,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 231st performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Cape, Mr. A. Hepworth, Mr. W. Phillips; Mrs. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO OBLIGE BENSON. Mr. John Clayton, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Philips.
COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED during Passion Week, RE-OPENING EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. George Alexander.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Lionel Brough, George Canvi, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Mary Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lily Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8. MATINEE THIS DAY, Saturday, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5. Business Manager, Mr. K. D Alexander.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 and 11.15, and 10.50. Signorina Besson; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Vergé, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUCE and RIVIERE, Marcelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Abbott and Edmunds' Troupe, the Italian Worrikins, Mr. and Mrs. Morrissy, Leete, Lilo, and Otto, Marie Lloyd, George English, and Miss ANNIE ALLEN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Mdlle Isidor le M. Leonide Wenzel, Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sarrie, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. Savile Clarke, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
THE BEST VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—First engagement of Miss Kate Cleeve, the famous Opera Bouffe Prima Donna; Albert and Edmunds' Troupe in their instrumental perfection; The Rhodericks, the Wonderful Lads; Mr. Hazlewood; Ryan and Richfield; Dramatic sketch; Blanche Bell; the Kellino Troupe of Acrobats; John Le Hay, the famous Ventriloquist; Marion Graham, the charming soubrette; Dora Fielding; Sam Torr, comic; Ned Clifford; George Leyton, comedian; Pan and Zebra, Continental acrobatic wonders; Alec Leamar, scenic and comic.
EVENINGS, 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30.

THE NEW EUROPEAN CONCORD.

THE best thing said at the Farewell Banquet given last night to the Labour Delegates at Berlin was the toast of M. JULES SIMON. "I drink," he said, "to all who suffer." The eloquent Frenchman's toast immediately followed the health of the German Emperor. The conjunction is significant. The German Emperor has been the butt of late of much ungenerous criticism. If the Emperor is as philosophic as he is impulsive, he will not greatly heed such hostility. He has won by his initiative in this matter of the Labour Conference what outweighs the grumbling of many superior persons—namely, the gratitude of "all who suffer."

There seems to be a widespread idea in this country that such gratitude is doomed to signal disillusionment, that the Berlin Conference will be only a nine days' wonder, and that the Emperor's success will at best be only a *succès d'estime*. This idea is singularly short-sighted and ill-informed. The Conference has been a great success, both for what it is likely to actually do in the present, and for the possibilities which it suggests for the future. We can best establish the former point by setting out in tabular form the answers which the Conference has given to the questions submitted to it. The Conference divided itself, it will be remembered, into three Committees, and we have recast the original Programme of the Conference according to the subjects allotted to the several Committees. Here, then, according to the forecast of the *Daily News* correspondent—is what the Conference has resolved :—

I. Regulation of Labour in Mines.

1. Should underground labour be forbidden to children under a certain age and to women ?
Yes; to children under fourteen (or in Southern countries under twelve); to women, altogether.

2. Should the hours of work in mines particularly dangerous to health be shortened ?
Yes; and miners and managers should be in direct communication with a view to minimising danger.

3. Should a general understanding be arrived at in order to secure regularity in the output of coal ?
Yes; by voluntary understandings, if possible, between employers and men; failing that, by Boards of Arbitration.

II. Regulation of Sunday Labour.

1. Should work on Sundays be forbidden ?
One day's rest in seven should be secured for all workers.

2. But should exceptions be allowed ?
Yes; in trades (*a*) which provide necessaries, (*b*) which require uninterrupted work, (*c*) which are limited in certain seasons. In such cases, workers should have one Sunday in two free.

3. Should such exceptions be determined by International Agreement, by Law, or by the Administration ?
By International Agreement. (But Belgium, France, and Great Britain were against this.)

III. Regulation of Women's and Children's Labour.

1. Should children under a certain age be excluded from industrial work, and what is the limit of age to be fixed ?
It is desirable that children of both sexes under twelve years should be excluded from industrial work. For Southern countries the limit suggested is ten years.

2. Should this limit be the same for all industries, and what previous obligations should there be ?
In certain cases work between ten and twelve should be allowed; but the children should, before beginning, have fulfilled all their educational obligations.

3. Should the work of youths above the age of childhood be restricted, and up to what age ?
Children under sixteen should not work at night or on Sundays; nor under fourteen on other days for more than six hours, with half hour rest; nor at all in dangerous and unhealthy operations; between fourteen and sixteen, not for more than ten hours, with 1½ hour's rest.

4. What restrictions should be imposed, and should exceptions be made for certain industries ?
Further restrictions should be enforced in unhealthy or dangerous occupations. Exceptions should be admitted; but some protection should be granted to youths between sixteen and eighteen with regard to the maximum working day and work at night.

5. Should the work of married women be restricted by day or night ? Should all female labour be subject to restrictions ?
Married women, and unmarried women over sixteen, should not work either at night or on Sunday; nor on any day for more than eleven hours, with one and a half hour's rest.

To the English workers there is very little in these resolutions which is novel; but to their Continental brethren they will come as a price, and he, considering the fitness of the end in view, named 500 guineas. On this basis the money was nearly all pledged, when the fact became known that the subscription paper stipulated that the subscribers disclaimed any approval of Mr. Whistler's art or art theories. The following telegram to the committee explains why the picture did not go to Scotland :—'The price of the Carlyle has advanced to 1,000 guineas. Dinna ye hear the bagpipes ?'"

Browning : "Not Books, but a Literature."

Browning has given us "not books, but a literature." This felicitous remark has been made a hundred times during the last few months. Who invented it ? Mr. William Sharp, in his "Life of Browning," attributes it to Mr. Frederick Wedmore. But, unless I am much mistaken, I have seen it also in an essay on Browning by Archdeacon Farrar. Whoever first coined the phrase, it is certainly true in more senses than one. The literature about Browning is becoming as considerable as the literature of Browning. Two additions to it have been made this week. Mr. Sharp's Life, and a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Nettleship's Essays and Studies.

An Unpublished Letter of Scott's.

In an unpublished letter of Sir Walter Scott's, of date January 8, 1816, exhibited the other day at a meeting in Dumfries of the Galloway Antiquarian Society, the distinguished novelist, alluding to the proposal to erect a memorial on the banks of the Kirtle to "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel," the subject of a ballad which Mr. Swinburne thinks is one of the finest in the whole range of ballad literature, expresses himself in the following characteristic fashion :—

I think it would be highly advisable to repair the old monument at Kirkconnel, but I feel somewhat doubtful whether there would be perfect good taste in placing upon it our ing-nious friend Mr. Mayne's very pretty verses. I should rather prefer doing what has been done on the tomb of Sir John the Grahame at Falkirk, *i.e.*, cutting a new stone of the same dimensions, and exactly a facsimile of the old monument. There is something in the forlorn simplicity of the *hic jacet Adamus Fleming* that I think would be injured by any modern additions

Odds and Ends.

Mr. Joseph Hatton's novel, "By Order of the Tzar," which is running in serial form through a weekly newspaper, has excited the displeasure of the Russian censorship. The pages of the newspaper containing the story are carefully obliterated before being delivered to any Russian destination.—Commander Cameron, R.N., has written a short story for Messrs. Tillotson's newspaper syndicate.—The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, whose name appears on the title-page of a new work, "The Sanctity of Confession—a Romance," issued this week, is said to be the author of the series of clever satirical volumes, "The Prig," "Prig's Bede," and "The Churgres."

Forthcoming.

"The Miner's Right," the new story by Mr. Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery under Arms" (Macmillan).—"The Art of Fence," by Carl A. Thimm (Franz Thimm).—A posthumous volume of poems by the late Dr. Charles Mackay (George Allen).—A sixpenny edition of W. H. G. Kingston's "Peter the Whaler" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.).—"My Lady Nicotine," by Mr. J. M. Barrie (Hodder and Stoughton).—"Prince Bismarck and State Socialism," by Mr. W. H. Dawson (Swan Sonnenschein).—There will shortly be published by Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, a translation of Manuel's "Captain Castagnetto," by Mr. Austin Dobson. This translation was first published—in very inferior form—in 1866, when the translator was still a young and unknown author. The present edition, which will contain forty-three illustrations by Gustave Doré, is limited to 200 copies, and will be published by subscription.

X.Y.Z.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

XIII.—The Blackburn Rovers at the Oval.

To-day (writes a North-countryman) the eyes of all Lancashire will be turned towards the Oval, where the most famous team of footballers in Great Britain will enter the arena and fight for the Cup which is given by the Association as the reward of many victories. Nowadays every small town in the North and the Midlands has its football team ; some of them have two or three, and for the last six months these clubs, and others, have been struggling for supremacy. The fittest survive in the Blackburn Rovers and the Sheffield Wednesday, the odds being 3 to 1 on the Rovers. Three times has this famous club taken home the silver trophy, and each time the whole town has turned out with bands and banners to welcome the conquering heroes. Special trains to-day have brought crowds of enthusiasts from the North to see the battle, and many people have travelled through the night from remote parts.

Blackburn is one of the gloomiest of Lancashire towns, in which the clack of the shuttle and the whirr of the spindle seldom cease. Almost in the dead of night the clang of the iron clogs wakes the echoes of the silent streets, clouds of thick smoke belch out from a thousand lofty chimneys, whilst the harsh music of a thousand factory bells and the weird and uncanny cry of the steam buzzer bid the sleepers awake to salute the morn ; and the bell and the buzzer must be obeyed. In the depth of the blackest winter, when the snow lies thick on the ground and the earth is like iron, you may see thousands of men and women all hurrying in silence to the mill gates, where the watchman in his watch-house keeps his eye on them and the clock. "Time's money, my lad, and if yo waste yer time yor'e wasting money," so says Mr. Groves in "A Pair of Spectacles." That is exactly the position of the mill-owner. "Th' ingin's started." "Hast th' ingin' started ?" These are the two remarks which you hear as the mill gate is approached. That engine symbolizes the life of the operative. When "th' ingin's started" the operative has to start too, and drive ahead till "th' ingin'" stops. And so from week's end to week's end, and year's end to year's end, these men, women, and children live their lives in the different mills of Cottonopolis, either in the distracting din of the weaving shed or the superheated spinning-mill, the air of which is thick with choking dust and laden with malorific odours. That is a mild description of Blackburn and the deadening work by which it flourishes. We remember hearing Mr. Morley say that the most tragic situation ever conceived by Æschylus was not so tragic as the position of the workman who sought for work and was refused. That was a fine remark, but when the workman has got his work, is it not also tragic if he sinks his money in the pot-house because he cannot get a little honest amusement ? There is a natural tendency towards the pot-house and the pint pot in all great manufacturing centres, a stream which it is good news to hear is gradually being tapped and diverted into other channels. "Drink be dom'd, man. I tell thee footba' 's done more harm to public-heawse proputty than a' the blue ribbons as ever cum cawt of a loom." This strenuous statement was made by a Blackburn publican to some local light who was insisting that football meant the devil and drink. That publican knew what he was talking about. Football as a temperance Engine is an interesting sociological development. Not many years ago any game except cricket was unknown in that sombre wilderness of chimneys. Any man who ventured out into the streets on a market day in a pair of flannel knickerbockers or a blazer would have been hooted and followed by a crowd of sarcastic scoffers. At last an amateur team of young fellows began to play, and the mill hands each Power, when it takes up any social question, will tend. In Germany itself such labour legislation is at this moment under discussion, and the details of it will undoubtedly be framed on the lines of the Conference. It is the action of the German Emperor in thus prefacing National Legislation by International Discussion that gives to the Labour Conference that immense importance for the future of which we have spoken above. The significance of the Emperor's new departure lies not merely in his having forced the pace in social reform, but far more in his having recognized the pace in social reform, but far more in his having recognized social reform as a matter of international concern. If there is ever to be a state of industrial peace in Europe, it is through the European Concord that it will come. The Berlin Conference brings that beneficent result into the region of practical politics. That is why M. Jules Simon in celebrating it drank "to all who suffer."

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

A Great Literary Curiosity.

I have to-day seen the printed book itself of the Collected Writings of Mr. Whistler, whose publication has proved so comically impossible. There is a droll justice in the fact that the upshot of the untiring efforts of the speculator in this venture should be to place in the hands of Mr. Whistler alone the work which, to judge from a most cursory glance, was intended as a most evil surprise. The style of the preface and accessory comments is in the style of Western editorship ; while the disastrous effect of Mr. Whistler's literature upon the one who has burned his fingers with it is amusingly shown in the preposterous aping of his light persiflage.

Whistlerisms—or "Whistles"?

In the index occur such well-known names as Mr. Harry Quilter, Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Val Prinsep, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. Swinburne, Tom Taylor, Mr. Oscar Wilde, Mr. Frith, and Rossetti ; a number of "Whistler" stories are given, and the famous catalogue of the "Second Exhibition of Venice Etchings, February 19, 1883," in which Mr. Whistler quotes the critics. The little book contains 249 pages, and is dedicated to "John McLure Hamilton," whoever he may be.

"Dinna ye hear the Bagpipes?"

Now to quote one of the stories, which is headed "Dinna ye hear the Bagpipes ?" "A subscription having been started in Scotland to purchase Mr. Whistler's portrait of Carlyle for a public gallery, the painter was asked to fix a price, and he, considering the fitness of the end in view, named 500 guineas. On this basis the money was nearly all pledged, when the fact became known that the subscription paper stipulated that the subscribers disclaimed any approval of Mr. Whistler's art or art theories. The following telegram to the committee explains why the picture did not go to Scotland :—'The price of the Carlyle has advanced to 1,000 guineas. Dinna ye hear the bagpipes ?'"

Browning : "Not Books, but a Literature."

Browning has given us "not books, but a literature." This felicitous remark has been made a hundred times during the last few months. Who invented it ? Mr. William Sharp, in his "Life of Browning," attributes it to Mr. Frederick Wedmore. But, unless I am much mistaken, I have seen it also in an essay on Browning by Archdeacon Farrar. Whoever first coined the phrase, it is certainly true in more senses than one. The literature about Browning is becoming as considerable as the literature of Browning. Two additions to it have been made this week. Mr. Sharp's Life, and a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Nettleship's Essays and Studies.

An Unpublished Letter of Scott's.

In an unpublished letter of Sir Walter Scott's, of date January 8, 1816, exhibited the other day at a meeting in Dumfries of the Galloway Antiquarian Society, the distinguished novelist, alluding to the proposal to erect a memorial on the banks of the Kirtle to "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel," the subject of a ballad which Mr. Swinburne thinks is one of the finest in the whole range of ballad literature, expresses himself in the following characteristic fashion :—

I think it would be highly advisable to repair the old monument at Kirkconnel, but I feel somewhat doubtful whether there would be perfect good taste in placing upon it our ing-nious friend Mr. Mayne's very pretty verses. I should rather prefer doing what has been done on the tomb of Sir John the Grahame at Falkirk, *i.e.*, cutting a new stone of the same dimensions, and exactly a facsimile of the old monument. There is something in the forlorn simplicity of the *hic jacet Adamus Fleming* that I think would be injured by any modern additions

Odds and Ends.

Mr. Joseph Hatton's novel, "By Order of the Tzar," which is running in serial form through a weekly newspaper, has excited the displeasure of the Russian censorship. The pages of the newspaper containing the story are carefully obliterated before being delivered to any Russian destination.—Commander Cameron, R.N., has written a short story for Messrs. Tillotson's newspaper syndicate.—The Hon. Stephen Coleridge, whose name appears on the title-page of a new work, "The Sanctity of Confession—a Romance," issued this week, is said to be the author of the series of clever satirical volumes, "The Prig," "Prig's Bede," and "The Churgres."

Forthcoming.

"The Miner's Right," the new story by Mr. Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery under Arms" (Macmillan).—"The Art of Fence," by Carl A. Thimm (Franz Thimm).—A posthumous volume of poems by the late Dr. Charles Mackay (George Allen).—A sixpenny edition of W. H. G. Kingston's "Peter the Whaler" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.).—"My Lady Nicotine," by Mr. J. M. Barrie (Hodder and Stoughton).—"Prince Bismarck and State Socialism," by Mr. W. H. Dawson (Swan Sonnenschein).—There will shortly be published by Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, a translation of Manuel's "Captain Castagnetto," by Mr. Austin Dobson. This translation was first published—in very inferior form—in 1866, when the translator was still a young and unknown author. The present edition, which will contain forty-three illustrations by Gustave Doré, is limited to 200 copies, and will be published by subscription.

X.Y.Z.

would come up to have a look at them, generally coming to scoff but remaining to admire. Then the mill hands began to think it would be a fine thing to play themselves, and one or two of the best of them were imported into the team. Slowly but surely the more hardy working man began to push out the pampered amateur, and slowly but surely, as every year brought fresh developments, the Rovers became almost altogether a professional team, recruited, in accordance with the laws of the Association, from all parts of the kingdom if it was deemed necessary for the strengthening of the team. These recruits, who must have been resident for a certain period of six months or so in the town which they are playing for, are all working men, who can represent no other club during the season. Football has many ardent supporters among the employers of labour in the town, who will find a place for each of the recruits in his works. The man will do his day's work and get his pound a week for his labour, and in addition to that sum he will receive another pound from the club for his professional services. A trainer is provided in the person of a retired soldier who puts the men through dumb-bell exercises, and Indian clubs, and generally keeps them in order. They have a good time, earn good wages, and are the heroes of the populace. To-day, about 4.30, the newspaper offices of Blackburn will be surrounded by thousands of operatives watching for the different developments of the game as they are announced on the boards outside. Each move will be received with cheers or groans as the Rovers make or lose a point in the game. You should pay a visit to Blackburn, when the operatives, still sweating and greasy from their toil, march up to the football ground on a Saturday afternoon, to appreciate the enormous enthusiasm which the game excites. Imagine eight or ten thousand of them looking on, each of whom has paid his threepence or his sixpence, which has been saved from the pot-house, each member of the audience following every stroke of the game with the keenest interest, and with many a critical sally, which is often apt to be personal. Every Blackburnian who has paid his threepence is a critic, and a straight-spoken man, with a shrewd notion of getting his money's worth. The Southern football critic says: "These Rovers are a fine lot of fellows, but they only give an exhibition after all." We need not argue this point, merely remarking that from its enormous popularity the game has evidently supplied a healthy amusement where the absence of healthy amusements was woefully conspicuous.

(The preceding "Saturday Afternoon" article—describing "The New Pictures at the National Gallery"—appeared on March 22.)

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE New English Art Club has this year forsaken its old home at the Dudley Gallery, and opens its fifth exhibition to the public on Monday at Humphreys' Mansions, Knightsbridge. The pictures are disposed in four very handsome rooms, and for the first time the public will be invited to view exhibited work under the conditions of lighting which the works will be ultimately subjected to, and without the painful glare inseparable from a picture gallery. The amount of wall-space is much greater than has before been at the command of the club, and although the selecting jury has been no less severe than hitherto, they have been able to hang without crowding a larger number of works than at any previous exhibition. It is much the best show of work that has been gathered together under the auspices of this society, and if one glances back to the time of the first exhibition in the Marlborough Gallery four years ago—which to many people was a revelation—one realizes the enormous progress that has been made. The conflicting elements which to some extent divided the counsels of the club have been laid at rest by what virtually amounts to the secession of one of the contending parties. The section which may broadly be defined as affecting the characteristics of the Newlyn school has given way before the more advanced party, and the fortunes of the club are now in the hands of the Impressionists. There is a healthiness and vitality in the aims, and a directness of treatment in the execution which will not be met with to the same degree in any other exhibition. And without saying, as some do, that this will be the best exhibition of the picture season, it is quite safe to say that this will be the most painter-like. Such an exhibition fills one with hope for the future of British Art. And this in a large sense. For there is nothing more striking to one who has followed these exhibitions than the enormous vitality which is shown by the Scotch contingent of the club. That such a school should exist as that which hails from the smoke-grimed city of Glasgow is perhaps only more remarkable than that there should exist nothing of the sort in any other provincial city. The work of this section is remarkable, not only in landscape, but also in figure and portrait painting.

To take the rooms in detail: the first, which is described in the catalogue as "the salon," is an exceedingly handsome room, some sixty feet by forty, lighted with windows upon one side. It contains some of the best work in the exhibition. There are three fine full-length portraits. Mr. Sidney Starr has painted Mrs. Brandon Thomas in her own drawing-room. It is in profile, and the lady is seated at the piano, her fingers running lightly over the keys. It is a bold composition, skilfully and deliberately painted, and probably the best work Mr. Starr has exhibited. The scheme of colour is good, and this picture will do much to enhance the artist's reputation. Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen is not altogether successful in his portrait of Miss Lily Hanbury, for although very graceful and refined it is somewhat out of proportion in the drawing. The head is small and the false appearance of height thus given is intensified by the skirts of the dress being out of perspective. Mr. Walter Sickert's portrait of Miss Fancourt is a dark picture, a back view of a lady with the head in profile. It is exceedingly handsome in effect, and painted with astonishing skill. The same artist shows his portrait of Mr. Bradlaugh. This is a head and shoulders study. It was painted in Mr. Bradlaugh's room, and he is represented bending over his desk. It is full of vitality and truth. The picture which Mr. P. W. Steer entitles "Jongleur" represents a handsome young lady with a fine classical head. It is a lamplight effect, and as she stands by a window the picture forms a fine scheme of blue and gold. The drawing is remarkably good, and it is the best figure-picture Mr. Steer has painted. Mr. Theodore Roussel sends one work only—a small pastel portrait of a little girl, dainty and graceful, as was to be expected; the tones are skilfully analyzed and simply treated. There is a portrait of "Master Hubert" by John Lavery, a scheme of reds, not quite successful. There are very good landscapes in this room. The one which Mr. Bernhard Sickert entitles "Wednesday, March 12," is very fine. It is an effect observed on that day looking across the river at Hammersmith. This and Mr. W. J. Lindlay's "French Village at Evening" are among the best landscapes in the show.

The largest picture in the second room is William Stott's "Amethyst Cloud Jungfrau." It has refinement of colour, but it is too big, and the simplification of forms the artist has adopted is destructive to scale. The Jungfrau looks no higher than Primrose Hill. Neither is J. E. Blanche equal to his best in either of his three pictures of children. There are in this room fine Algerian and Spanish landscapes by Mr. Henry Simpson and a very strong Scotch landscape by Mr. E. A. Walton, Mr. Paul Maitland has been looking down from the heights upon London Gardens and gives the town to us in two charming pastels, and Mr. Albert Moore in the same medium shows a slight sketch of open oyster shells of very tender colour.

The "red room" has some good portraits. Mr. Fred Brown has a portrait of a handsome young lady in a dark green dress and grey boa on a dark background. It is very strong and very thorough, but the frame of the picture is poor. Mr. Walton's portrait of a lady is of a disagreeable colour, though the head is strongly modelled. Some of the finest work in the Exhibition is the marvellous water-colour painting of Mr. Francis James—his "anemones" are wonderful. The "green room" contains some doubtful work by Mr. McLure Hamilton, and a good portrait of "Lily" by James Guthrie. There are good landscapes by Fred Brown, A. Roche, and a fine moon-rise by W. J. Lindlay.

G. T.

Boyd's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 20s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 93, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The majority of 125 by which the second reading of the Tithes Bill was carried last night is no index to the reception which it will get in Committee. This is clear from the criticisms with which Mr. Gray opened last night's debate, and which were subsequently echoed by other Tory members. Mr. Gray regards the Redemption Clauses as altogether inadequate, threatens the "Special Rateable Value" proposition with destructive amendments, and generally proposes to "hammer the bill into shape in Committee." "He hoped," added Mr. Gray, "that his speech was not too independent." Remembering the results of Mr. Gray's "hammering" last session, Ministers might well be pardoned if they did think his speech a great deal too independent.

Sir James Fergusson's answer last night on the Newfoundland Fisheries question was not so diplomatic as could be desired. Her Majesty's Government, he said, "think it very desirable that delegates from the colony should attend here in order that British interests may not be injured by action hastily taken by persons in the colony without full information." This puts one side of the case, no doubt, and a side which is too often forgotten. But in the present excited state of public feeling in the colony it was very injudicious of Sir James Fergusson to ignore the other side, and to say nothing of the advantage of having the colonial delegates here so that "colonial interests may not be injured by action hastily taken by persons in London without full local knowledge."

It is clear that the great question of terms and holidays at St. Stephen's school is complicated by a great variety of taste in seasons. Sir George Trevelyan is all for summer; he will not be mewed up in the hey-day of the year in order that less Arcadian members may go a-gunning over frosty stubble or in a dripping autumn. As for other members, it is at that time of the year when the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love that they stickle for as much holiday as they can get. "Spring, spring, is the year's pleasant king," was clearly the spirit in which the Opposition so loudly cheered Dominie Smith's announcement of an extra Easter half-holiday. And now here is Mr. Howorth writing to the papers to upbraid Mr. Smith for allowing an hour's dalliance in March when it is bound to be taken at the other end out of the "golden autumn days, when we want to be" (going for the partridges? nothing of the sort! Mr. Howorth has no such slaughterous fancy)—"when we want to be romping with our children." And somebody else is sure to oppose Sir George Trevelyan's idea of meeting in the winter on the ground that the three ingredients of perfect bliss are black ice, a frosty morning, and a pair of Acmes.

"What is wanted," says the *Speaker* with reference to "The Reform of the National Gallery," "is the erection of a noble house worthy of its contents, ample enough to display all the great paintings of the foreign section, and collect together, and increase from time to time, the treasury of English pictures, giving special facilities for the adequate exhibition of those works which are the supreme and unapproached glory of the national school, the masterpieces of the water-colour men." We cannot altogether agree with this. It would be most unwise and unnecessary to remove from the National Gallery *all* the English pictures. What is wanted is a separate gallery for the exhibition, as in the French Luxembourg, of works by living or recently-deceased British artists. Nor is there any immediate necessity for "the erection" of any such gallery. The nucleus of a Luxembourg exists already at South Kensington; it only wants developing.

We have not for a long time seen anything more pleasing in the way of royal documents than King Theebaw's testimonial to a certain maker of Burmese Esoof cheroots, as translated by the *Rangoon Gazette*. "My late father," says the deposed monarch, in a vein of melancholy meditation, "the royal Mindoon Min, the golden-footed lord of the white elephant, master of a thousand gold umbrellas, owner of the Royal peacocks, lord of the sea and of the world, whose face was like the sun, always smoked the Esoof cheroot while meditating on his treatment of the bull-faced, earth-swallowing English. Had I done the same I should never have lost my throne, but I used the opium-drugged cheroot from Manila and the trash which was sent me from San Francisco, and I fell. (Signed) THEEBAW, formerly King." What great events from trivial causes spring! The destinies of Burmah turned on a brand of cigars. Let European rulers take warning—and especially those whom circumstances compel to "meditate on the bull-faced, earth-swallowing English." It would be interesting to learn whether Intimidads or Cabana y Cabajols were the usual smoke of the Portuguese ex-Premier.

Young Slavonia has a passion for democracy, which is sure to play a leading part in the complicated drama of the Eastern Question. The future educators, statesmen, men of letters, physicians, and lawyers of the new Slav States prefer the Swiss Universities to all their more imposing Imperial and Royal rivals. Zürich was their favoured Alma Mater until it became uncomfortable through the plots, or rumours of plots, among the Nihilists and Anarchists. They go now to Geneva. No fewer than fifty-seven Bulgarian students are imbibing Western culture and Swiss democratic sympathies this present semester at the University of Geneva. Five years ago there were only five Bulgarians in the Athens on the shores of Lake Leman.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Bill, which has already passed its second reading in the Commons, is the logical corollary of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, passed last session. The principal points dealt with in the present measure are the supply of milk, laundries, and the disinfecting of houses where cases of infectious disease have occurred. As regards the two former points, the powers given to local sanitary authorities are principally designed to enable them to collect evidence as to the causes of the spread of any epidemic. The powers conferred under the third head are much more drastic. The local authorities are empowered, on report from any registered medical practitioner, to "cleanse and disinfect at their own cost" any house or part of a house that appears to be a possible source of infection; but they must compensate the owner for damage done. Further, a penalty is imposed on persons who allow infected rooms under their control to be occupied by strangers without giving notice of the danger, or without having the room or house properly disinfected. Other clauses require the prompt burial of infectious corpses, permit the detention in hospitals of destitute persons suffering from disease, and prohibit the throwing of infectious matter on to ashpits. Altogether the bill should be a most valuable instrument for preventing the spread of disease, by protecting the community against its more careless or ignorant members.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded at 8s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

CONTEMPTIBLE!

LAST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS. BY AN OBSERVER.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S answer to the question asked in regard to the Newfoundlanders' agitation against the Anglo-French fisheries agreement struck the official note of despair in face of these colonial dissatisfactions and of the vigorous precipitancy with which they are expressed. After questions the House was disturbed by one of those sudden storms which churn up the surface of the parliamentary sea in defiance of all the weather prophets.

JUDGE OR ADVOCATE?

Mr. Sexton rose with mischief in his eye, and called attention to what he conceived to be a breach of privilege in Sir William Marriott's speech at a select gathering of the ultra-Tories, held in the St. James's Restaurant a few nights ago. Sir William Marriott admitted the accuracy of the report quoted by Mr. Sexton, and, at the Speaker's suggestion, it was read by the Clerk. In it Sir William Marriott asserted (1) that the principal charges brought by the *Times* had been substantiated; (2) that the disproof of the letters did not form a disproof of the charge of insincerity in denouncing the Phœnix Park murderers and sympathy with the murderers, but merely a disproof of a non-essential part of the evidence; and (3) that the Judges' Report condemned the facsimile letter, but left open the possibility of a genuine original from which that facsimile was copied. The reading of the speech was accompanied with a running fire of groans and angry exclamations from the Opposition benches; and when the Speaker interrupted Mr. Sexton at the best-off of a denunciation, and ruled that the speech did not constitute a breach of privilege, the chagrin of the Opposition was but too apparent. There was, indeed, a cry of "Oh!" from Mr. Redmond, which was sternly suppressed by Mr. Speaker, and afterwards meekly apologized for by the Irish member. But Sir William himself saved the Opposition case from failure; for when called upon by the Speaker—obviously unwilling to be identified with Sir William Marriott's method—to speak for himself, he completely threw away his case by the absurd and ludicrous defence that he, like the counsel for the *Times* on a memorable occasion, "made no single charge," but simply meant it all for "chaff and banter." A great "Oh!" swelled up from the Opposition, and the Tories themselves looked disgusted at this cowardly movement to the rear—many of them plainly longing for a bold advocate of the latest *rechauffé* of the *Times* charges. As for Mr. Sexton, he took the best possible course. He left the "Judge Advocate"—as weak in advocacy as in judgment—to his own self-condemnation. "I leave him to that which he has so richly merited—the contempt of the House and the country." Whereat the Old Man Eloquent and the whole Opposition cheered themselves hoarse, and the Tories looked remarkably glum. Truly a successful election has its dangers; and the loss of Ayr, by opening the mouths of the indiscreet, may yet help the Opposition.

QUOT HOMINES!

After a few protests from Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Smith secured precedence for the Tithes Bill, and the weary debate was resumed by Mr. Gray, who gained the "shadow of a name" by his attitude on the Tithes Bill last year. Mr. Gray is one of those most dangerous of speakers—the specialist who cannot make allowances for his audience. Otherwise, he was not ineffective. As a yeoman-farmer—a class of which Mr. Gray is an excellent representative—he pleaded for an extension of the Redemption clauses, and for a reconsideration of the settlement of 1836 in view of the terrible agricultural distress. After a bravely polemical re-assertion of the Welsh case by Sir Hussey Vivian, Lord Cranborne waxed wroth for a season, and talked big of the "sanctity of legal rights" and the inalienable possessions of the titheowner—Cecilianisms which are terribly akin to fanaticisms in the latest heir of Hatfield. Sir John Swinburne took up the bail by a plea on behalf of the landowners for at least as much consideration as the Irish tenantry, and it was kept rolling through a dreary evening by Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Cornwallis West, Dr. Farquharson, Sir John Dorington—by every landowner whose soul is rent by the conflicting claims of Church and agriculture, and every Radical who objects to the system of burying grievances by changing their names.

THE VERNACULAR AND THE VERSATILE.

The most entertaining of these latter was the Welsh member, called in the vernacular "Mabon" and in English Mr. Abraham. He gave us plenty of his own tongue—which soon ceased to be amusing—and depicted with spirited though simple eloquence the woes of the Welsh dissenters called on to support an alien Church. After an intermediate speech from Mr. Talbot, Sir William Harcourt came forward with an energetic and really powerful attack on the measure, which seemed to be little hampered by the benison which he had passed upon it last year in the fluid form of the Attorney-General's amendments. Since then, however, he had found salvation; and he proceeded to the congenial task of attacking both his former self and the present Government. The bill did not really transfer the payment of tithe from the tenant to the landlord at all. It did not abolish distress for the tenant under contract, since under the name of rent not only distress but imprisonment and ejectment might be used by the landlord: and it did not free the small occupier, since it made him a tenant of the tithe-collector. He should vote against the bill. After a reiteration of the Government case for the bill from the Postmaster-General, varied by a liberal allowance of his peculiar dry humour, the House divided with the following result:—Ayes, 289; noes, 164; majority, 125. The result was received with immense cheering from the Government benches. A large number of the Opposition abstained.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WELSH GOLD MINES.

MR. W. PRITCHARD-MORGAN, M.P., has a grievance against the Government. The member for Merthyr Tydvil has done his best to establish gold-mining in Wales, but the industry which he is endeavouring to foster is being throttled by red tape and archaic claims in the form of Crown royalties. Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, who acquired his knowledge of gold-mining in Queensland, began in 1884 to purchase freehold lands and mining leases in North Wales, and to mine for gold and silver and other metals. In this project he expended about £60,000, and a further sum of £80,000 was spent on the purchase and development of a single property, which is now owned by a limited liability company, so that together £140,000 has been sunk. The Crown did not interfere in any way for several years, but in April, 1888, proceedings were taken in the Court of Chancery to prevent Mr. Pritchard-Morgan from mining for gold and silver on the lands in question. The directors of the limited liability company thought it advisable to submit to the imposition of royalties upon the gross product of their lands, pending the decision of the action taken against Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, and they have paid in royalties and direct taxation several thousands of pounds to the State. The action is still untried, and this vexatious delay makes the further development of the mines impossible. In a letter on the subject addressed the other day to Lord Salisbury, as the head of the Government, Mr. Pritchard-Morgan throws the blame for this delay on the chief Law Officer of the Crown. "Probably," he remarks, "if the Attorney-General had not been so absorbed for the last two years in endeavouring to maintain his political position and his professional reputation, and in guarding his personal interests in both capacities, he might have found time, even if he were not disposed to give the action of 'The Crown *versus* Pritchard-Morgan' his personal attention, to have allowed some other counsel to bring the matter to an issue."

Besides the annoyance and harm caused by the law's delays, the claim itself must be regarded as a great anomaly. In the colonies mining is allowed on Crown lands without any charge; at home a Crown royalty is demanded not only on Crown lands, but on private property as well. Further, in Great Britain royalties are levied upon the gross production, whether that production be obtained at a loss or a profit. That is surely not the way to encourage an industry which might do great things both for Wales and Ireland. That gold is to be found in encouraging quantities, and can be mined at a profit in this country, is shown by the fact that the property owned by the limited liability company has alone supplied and made marketable between 12,000 and 13,000 tons of golden ore, which have produced an average of over 1oz. to the ton, or a money value of 125. 6d. per ton, the total production being approximately half a ton of gold of the value of £50,000. The average yield per ton is equal to many of the best goldfields of the world. Machinery, capable of treating 30,000 tons of ore per annum, has just been erected upon the property of the company

A LIFE OF ROBERT BROWNING.

THE Life of Robert Browning which Mr. William Sharp has added to the "Great Writers" Series this week (Walter Scott) is one of the "smartest" feats in the way of book-making with which we are acquainted. It is still less than three months since the poet was buried, and here already is his biography! In a work so hurriedly put together, it would be unreasonable to expect any collection of fresh material, or any very coherent presentation of the poet's life and character. But Mr. Sharp has diligently strung together—from many sources (which he has not always been careful to acknowledge)—the best known facts about his subject. The criticism of the poet's work, which is interspersed with biographical details, is, where intelligible, better balanced than will please the more rabid Brownigites. It could, however, be wished that Mr. Sharp, who is not afraid of severely criticising Browning's style, had spent more pains in chastening his own. (Still more, by the way, ought he to have verified his quotations: it is really too bad to have "O lyric Love, &c.," referred to twice over as "O lyric *Voice*.") Mr. Sharp is terribly fond of tall talk and of Latin barbarisms. Where ordinary mortals speak of "conciseness" clever Mr. Sharp speaks of "concision"—a word which he is so proud of that he uses it a dozen times. "Inconcision" is worse; and "invision" is worst of all, for Mr. Sharp does not know what it means. "Invision" means absence of vision, but Mr. Sharp uses it as synonymous with "introspection." As he is thus shaky in his Latin, why does he not stick to English? Probably he thinks it is clever to write of "emotive thought" and "germinal motives;" but it is not: it is only affected. The fact is, however, that Mr. Sharp appears constitutionally unable to say a plain thing in a plain way; and to be born in London is with him "to have one's atom-pulse atune from the first with the large rhythm of the national life at its turbulent, congested, but ever ebullient centre." This passage (which occurs on the second page) is typical of a good deal that comes after. But our readers will probably be more interested in Browning than in his biographer; and we pass therefore to cull a few of the many interesting passages about the poet which are to be found in Mr. Sharp's book.

THE ROMANCE OF CAMBERWELL.

The poet's early home was, as is well known, at Camberwell. "On one occasion," says Mr. Sharp, "I heard him smilingly add, to some one's vague assertion that in Italy only was there any romance left, 'Ah, well, I should like to include poor old Camberwell.'" What most fascinated Browning's boyhood was not so much the rural charms of Camberwell itself, as the view thence obtainable of London:—

His chief enjoyment on holiday afternoons was (says Mr. Sharp) to gain an unfrequented spot, where three huge elms re-echoed the noises of incoherent human music borne thitherward by the west winds across the wastes of London. . . One of the memorable nights of his boyhood was an eve when he found his way, not without perturbation of spirit because of the unfamiliar solitary dark, to his loved elms. There, for the first time, he beheld London by night. It seemed to him then more wonderful and appalling than all the host of stars. It was then and there that the tragic significance of life first dimly awed and appealed to his questioning spirit: that the rhythm of humanity first deeply touched in him a corresponding chord.

ROSSETTI AND BROWNING.

One of the warmest admirers of Browning's first poem was, it will be remembered, the poet-painter, Rossetti. On this subject Mr. Sharp gives the following letter from Browning to himself:—

Rossetti's "Pauline" letter was addressed to me at Florence more than thirty years ago. I have preserved it, but, even were I at home, should be unable to find it without troublesome searching. It was to the effect that the writer, personally and altogether unknown to me, had come upon a poem in the British Museum, which he copied the whole of, from its being not otherwise procurable—that he judged it to be mine, but could not be sure, and wished me to pronounce in the matter—which I did. A year or two after, I had a visit in London from Mr. (William) Allingham and a friend—who proved to be Rossetti. When I heard he was a painter I insisted on calling on him, though he declared he had nothing to show me—which was fair enough from the case. Subsequently, on another of my returns to London, he painted my portrait, not, I fancy, in oils, but water-colours, and finished it in Paris shortly after. This must have been in the year when Tennyson published "Maud," for I remember Tennyson reading the poem one evening while Rossetti made a rapid pen-and-ink sketch of him, very good, from one observation of vantage, which I still possess, and duly value. This was before Rossetti's marriage.

"BROWNING'S BEST POEMS."

In connection with our "Browning plebiscite," it may be interesting to give Mr. Sharp's list of what he considers Browning's best poems:—

My Last Duchess	Memorabilia
In a Gondola	Andrea del Sarto
Artemis	Before
Cavalier-Tunes	After
Through the Metidja to Abd-el-Kadr	In Three Days
The Pied Piper of Hamelin	Old Pictures in Florence
The Flower's Name	De Gustibus
The Flight of the Duchess	Women and Roses
The Tomb at St. Praxed's	The Guardian Angel
Pictor Ignotus	Cleon
The Lost Leader	Two in the Campagna
Home Thoughts from Abroad	One Way of Love
" " " the Sea	Another Way of Love
The Confessional	Misconceptions
The Heretic's Tragedy	May and Death
Earth's Immortalities	James Lee's Wife
Meeting at Night: Parting at Morning	Dis Aliter Visum
Soul	Too Late
Karshish	Confessions
A Death in the Desert	Prospice
Rabbi Ben Ezra	Youth and Art
A Grammarian's Funeral	A Face
Love among the Ruins	A Likeness
Song, Nay, but you	Apparent Failure
A Lover's Quarrel	O Lyric Love
Evelyn Hope	Herve Riel
A Woman's Last Word	Amphibian
Fra Lippo Lippi	Epilogue to Fifine
By the Fireside	Pisgah Sights
Any Wife to any Husband	Natural Magic
A Serenade at the Villa	Magical Nature
My Star	Bifurcation
A Pretty Woman	Numpholeptos
A Light Woman	Appearances
Love in a Life	St. Martin's Summer
Life in a Love	A Forgiveness
The Last Ride Together	Epilogue to Pacchiarotto volume
A Toccata of Galuppi's	Prologue to "La Saisiaz"
Master Hugues of Saxe Gotha	Prologue to "Two Poets of Croisic"
Abt Vogler	

THE POET'S "GOLDEN HOLIDAYS."

Of Browning's love of the country and close habits of observation we are told as follows:—

One particular pleasure was to lie beside a hedge, or deep in meadow-grasses, or under a tree, as circumstances and the mood concurred, and there to give himself up so absolutely to the life of the moment that even the shy birds would alight close by, and sometimes venture somely poise themselves on suspicious wings for a brief space upon his recumbent body. I have heard him say that his faculty of observation at that time would not have appeared despicable to a Seminole or an Iroquois; he saw and watched everything, the bird on the wing, the snail dragging its shell up the perpendicular woodbine, the bee adding to his golden treasure as he swung in the bells of the campanula, the green fly darting here and thither like an annuated seedling, the spider weaving her gossamer from twig to twig, the woodpecker heedfully scrutinizing the lichen on the gnarled oak-hole, the passage of the wind through leaves or across grass, the motions and shadows of the clouds, and so forth. These were his golden holidays.

TENNYSON AND CARLYLE ON "SORDELLO."

Every one will remember Douglas Jerrold's excellent story—a story which Browning himself used to like to tell—about the incomprehensibility of Sordello. But more illustrious personages than Douglas Jerrold (says Mr. Sharp) were puzzled by the poem:—

Lord Tennyson manfully tackled it, but he is reported to have admitted in bitterness of spirit:—"There were only two lines in it that I understood, and they were both lies: they were the opening and closing lines, '*Who will may hear Sordello's story told*,' and '*Who would has heard Sordello's story told!*'" Carlyle was equally candid: "My wife," he writes, "has read through 'Sordello' without being able to make out whether 'Sordello' was a man, or a city, or a book." In an article on this poem in a French magazine, M. Odysse Barot quotes a passage where the poet says, "God gave man two faculties," and adds, "I wish while He was about it (*pendant qu'il était en train*) God had supplied another—namely, the power of understanding Mr. Browning."

"I DENY DEATH."

Here in conclusion is Mr. Sharp's report of what Browning once said to him on the subject of death:—

"Death, death! It is this harping on death I despise so much," he remarked with emphasis of gesture as well as of speech—the inclined head and body, the right hand lightly placed upon the listener's knee, the abrupt change in the inflection of the voice, all so characteristic of him—"this idle and often cowardly as well as ignorant harping! Why should we not change, like everything else? In fiction, in poetry, in so much of both—French as well as English—and, I am told, in American art and literature, the shadow of death—call it what you will, despair, negation, indifference—is upon us. But what fools who talk thus! Why, *amico mio*, you know as well as I that death is life, just as our daily, our momentarily dying body is none the less alive and ever recruiting new forces of existence. Without death, which is our crapelike, churchyardy word for change, for growth, there could be no prolongation of that which we call life. Pshaw! it is foolish to argue upon such a thing even. For myself, I deny death as an end of everything. Never say of me that I am dead!"

THE CASE FOR THE GERMAN JEWS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A MEMBER OF THE ANTI-STÖCKER PARTY.

In order to obtain the views of the anti-Stöcker party with regard to the revival of the Judenhetze (writes our special correspondent in Berlin), I called on a politician whose name I am not at liberty to mention, but who speaks with authority, and whose words may be taken as representing the views of the whole Conservative and National-Liberal party.

"Will there be a repetition of the Judenhetze?" I asked, as the busy man of law joined me in the sumptuous drawing-room, among the ornaments of which a portrait of Prince Bismarck was a prominent feature. "No," he replied at once, "there is no fear of that; with a man like our present Emperor it is impossible. Herr von Gossler, the Minister of Education, is said to have gone over to Stöcker's side in the recent school debates, but that is not in reality the case. The fact is that the question arose whether it would not be a serious hindrance to school work if, as seems to be the case in some schools in towns where the Jewish element predominates, the majority of pupils are children of Jewish parents; this question, as Gossler rightly remarked, was important enough to be investigated, and it was only because Stöcker, Richert, and a few others of the anti-Jewish party got violent and abusive that it appeared as if the old Judenhetze was to be repeated. Stöcker is not a bad fellow, but he doesn't quite know what he wants and what he is fighting for. He is really fighting against the Jewish parvenus who abound at Berlin, but he thinks he ought to fight against the whole Jewish community. Up to 1870 Berlin was a poor city—a city of officials and savants—but after the war one industry after the other arose, and the Jews, who had a small capital to start with, and who are traders by nature, soon got rich. This, of course, means that they obtained a certain power and importance, and Stöcker does not like to see so much of the wealth of the country accumulate in their hands."

"But Dr. Stöcker tells me that it is not because they are wealthy, but because of the dishonest way in which they accumulate and use their wealth, that he is opposed to them."—"Yes, and this is where Stöcker overrates the case. These Jewish parvenus, like all other parvenus, act in an ungentlemanly, objectionable manner, but they are not by any means as bad as he sees them. With regard to the way in which they make their money in trade, why, there is hardly a regiment in which the officers do not do the same kind of thing in the trade with horses at races, &c. I have no special reason for defending the Jews, and they have certainly brought an element into Berlin which is far from satisfactory, but it should also be remembered that it is the Jews chiefly who have helped to make Berlin what the town is at present, for it is they who put the money into trade and put new spirit into every branch of commercial life."

"Will the Labour Conference have any satisfactory results for Germany?"—"Undoubtedly, and before long we shall see its fruits. Of course, they cannot legislate at the Conference; they did not meet to legislate, and immediate practical results are, therefore, not expected; but presently the 'il est désirable que telle et telle chose serait fait' of the Conference will give way to more definite phrases as the results are put into the hands of the legislators of the different countries."

"So much for the Bismarck crisis. What will be its results in the immediate future, according to the views of the Conservative party?"—"We shall have a very quiet and peaceful time of it for a while. What may happen later on no one can say, but Caprivi is not the man to upset the present state of things. At least, not for the present. It is, of course, a tremendous loss to lose Bismarck—on that nearly all parties, including the Centre, are agreed—but on the whole it is a thing to be thankful for that the breach has not been worse. The result of the elections had absolutely nothing to do with his retirement; it was simply a case where King and Chancellor (König und Kanzler) disagreed personally. It had been coming for many a day, as all those knew who had a real insight into things; but, as I said, we may well congratulate ourselves that it was arranged so smoothly."

A DEFENCE BY AN ENGLISH JEW.

Mr. Oswald John Simon writes to us on the same subject as follows:—

Dr. Stöcker's statements to your representative at Berlin are startling if true, and if untrue they are unscrupulous. It is therefore that the world through your representative that the mighty German Empire, which we are all accustomed to regard as the great bulwark of civilization in the centre of Europe, an empire numbering at least 40,000,000 of people, of whom a fraction only are of the Jewish race, are threatened not only with danger, but are being visibly led to the brink of destruction. This is a startling statement, and incredible. No tittle of evidence is adduced in support of it. Vague accusations and allegations are made in the effort to support it. The Jews have all the money of Berlin, we are informed by this divine, and they have purchased (he says) the German press, the German theatres, and places of amusement. Of course, we are required to infer that the money they possess, with which they have purchased these luxuries, was dishonestly acquired. The allegations would be nothing without that one. It is so easy to make it, and so impossible to prove it. Then we are told that the one thing for Germany is the Christian religion, that that religion is made practically impossible because of the presence of Jewish subjects, who, of course, do not profess it. Dr. Stöcker says: "As long as a people are poor, good, and content to be our guests, I had nothing to say against them." This is superlatively condescending, but it savours of the ludicrous if it were not for the admixture of insolent intolerance. "Guests!" If the Jews of Germany, who are as much German as any Christians there, and who have shed their blood in every war for centuries which has been fought for the Fatherland, would like to know in what country might the Jews be considered at home. I will not attempt the affectation which characterizes Dr. Stöcker, where he says that he has no animus against the Jews, by pretending that I think there can be any gloss put over his words to make believe that we are dealing with a fair critic. Every line of his utterances with regard to the Jews displays the spirit of an uncompromising foe; and the reason of his hostility is, moreover, disclosed. It is the old religious hate. That is seen by his declaration about Christian theology. I have been in Berlin, and am aware that the majority of the educated classes are no more Christian in belief than those who profess Judaism. His Eminence Cardinal Manning, speaking of the anti-Semitic movement in Germany in 1882, at a meeting at the Mansion House, used these words, which ought to set Dr. Stöcker on a different tack if he reads them, "My first feeling was one of great sorrow that the power and the energy of the Old Testament should be so much greater in Brandenburg than that of the New. I am sorry to see that a society penetrated with rationalism has not sufficient Christian knowledge, Christian power, Christian character, and Christian virtue to render it impossible that, however cultivated, refined, industrious, and energetic, the Jewish people should endanger the Christian society of that great kingdom." (The *Times*, February 2, 1882.)

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BARTHOLOMEW, J. G., F.R.G.S. "The Pocket Atlas and Gazetteer of the Dominion of Canada." (John Walker and Co.)
[Thirty-six maps, with index and statistical information, which have been revised in proof by Dr. Harper, of Quebec. Pp. xxiv., 276. 36 plates.]

"NOMAD." "The Railway Foundling." (Trischler and Co.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

NORRIS, W. E. "Misadventure." (Spencer Blackett.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

WALFORD, L. B. "Pauline." (Spencer Blackett.)
[A new edition, in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 320. Price 2s. 6d.]

N. B.—This Guide can NOT be obtained within the Gallery, where the Trustees and Director insist that no guide shall be sold except their own expensive, official, and unillustrated productions. Visitors should remember, therefore, to provide themselves with this guide beforehand.

No. 50. THE NEW EXTRA.

NOW READY. Crown 4to.

PRICE SIXPENCE. POST FREE SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

In Coloured Wrapper, with Design by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

Half-Holidays

AT THE

National Gallery

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND HOW TO SEE IT.

1st Half-Holiday	EARLY FLORENTINE and SIENESE SCHOOLS.
2nd Half-Holiday	FLORENTINE and FERRARESE SCHOOLS.
3rd Half-Holiday	The UMBRIAN SCHOOL (including RAPHAEL).
4th Half-Holiday	VENETIAN and ALLIED SCHOOLS.
5th Half-Holiday	LOMBARD SCHOOL and the LATER ITALIAN SCHOOLS.
6th and 7th Half-Holidays	FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS.
8th Half-Holiday	The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.
9th Half-Holiday	The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.
10th and 11th Half-Holidays	The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday	The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo!"
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
EYCK: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: Pietà.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GERRIZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS: Portrait of a Man.
HOLBEIN: Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, SIR E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LEONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, SIR J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire*.
VELAZQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of well-chosen works in this magnificent collection."

THE DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of *Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the present booklet fulfils admirably, while its division into how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

THE SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpenny-worth."

THE DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide,' The result is the *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a scheme by which the casual visitor may see all the pictures in twelve half-holidays. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

THE STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

THE LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

THE SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"No thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more profitable companion than the 'Half-holiday Guide.'"

THE METHODIST RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at the price another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—namely, the average citizens and country cousins."

THE FREEMAN says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

THE LIVERPOOL EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

THE SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra. The 'Half-holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it returns ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

THE NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

THE BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall* Office are perfectly familiar."

THE WESTERN MORNING NEWS says:—"Most sensible and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette Extra, No. 31.

Crown 4to, 36 pp. In Coloured wrapper.

PRICE TWOPENCE. POST FREE THREEPENCE.

LORD RANDOLPH:

Radical or Renegade?

contains personal Recollections of Lord Randolph Churchill, the interview in which he defined "The Toryism of To-morrow," and reprints of his more important speeches on Tory Democracy.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of* nineteen *per week or* 9*s.* 9*d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt* 6*s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America* 6*s.* 6*d. per quarter; for India and China* 7*s.* 7*d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5*s. each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 7.30 & MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee, F. J. HARRIS.
Under the Management of H. GRATTAN DONNELLY.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAYS at 2.30
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
SHIEL BARRY, CHARLES ASHFORD, and
VIOLET CAMERON
In their Original Parts. A big success. Crowded houses nightly. Box-office open 10 to 5.
Business Manager, MR. WILLIAM HOGARTH.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SUCCI, who is doing a fast of forty days, and has had no food for thirteen days, holds receptions all day. He is watched day and night by Doctors, Firemen, and Laymen. Admission, One Shilling. A MYSTERY TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—ELLA ZUILA and JULIA, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (60 feet high and 160 feet long); Fred Paulsen, a Veritable Strong Man; Baker's Spectacle "The Armada"; the Wartenberg Troupe; the Wonderful Haytors; the Deltons, in their Sketch, "The Village"; Zulima, the Queen of Clubs; La Tree, Shadowgraphist; Dr. Lynn, the Man Surgeon; the Troubadour Quartette; Professor Cross, Phrenologist; Hanlon's Sleepy and Scott Edwards, Reciter (every evening); Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment at 5.20 and 9.50, in the Arena, &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Mull on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SEBOLD'S Jungfrau Kapelle Swiss Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, on fifty different Instruments, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HENRY TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve 6d.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at Libraries and Hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the theatre).—Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

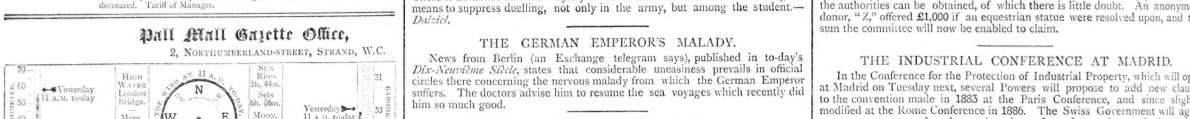
TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. (Last three weeks. Will CLOSE April 12th.) NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—An enjoyable Health Resort. Climate mild and equable, with pure and bracing air. 250 Rooms well furnished and decorated. Tariff of Manager.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,
2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.


Yesterday 11 A.M. to-day
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 9.30m. After. 8h. 4m.
Sun Rises 5h. 56m. Sets 6h. 26m. Moon's First Qr. 23d. 9h. 32m. Morn.
Yesterday 11 A.M. to-day

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Wind varying between north-west and south-west; weather changeable, some rain, bright intervals.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" SIGHTED.

IN TOW OF THE "CITY OF CHESTER."

The following telegram was received at the Inman and International Steamship Company's office, at 9.18 this morning :—

"Brow Head, Saturday, 8 A.M.—*Paris* twenty-five miles west of station, in tow of a schooner-rigged steamer steering east."

A Dalziel's telegram from Liverpool says :—The *City of Paris* is reported off South Ireland with her machinery disabled. The *City of Chester*, which left here on Wednesday, is towing her. All well.

BISMARCK FINALLY DECLINES THE DUKEDOM.

It is announced authoritatively to-day by the *National Zeitung* that Prince Bismarck has finally declined the title of Duke of Lauenburg, which was conferred upon him by the Emperor on his retirement from office.—*Reuter.*

A GUARANTEE FOR A POLICY OF PEACE.

The *Cologne Gazette* alludes to the appointment of Baron von Marschall as Count Herbert Bismarck's successor at the Foreign Office as a happy selection. It adds that the Baron is thoroughly acquainted with the principles which governed Prince Bismarck's policy, and his appointment is a guarantee that the policy of peace will be continued. He will make no changes in the representatives of Germany abroad.—*Dalziel.*

THE FORGERY OF SPANISH BONDS.—ARRESTS.

A Dalziel despatch from Marseilles says :—The police have arrested two Italians, named Neri and Borsari, and the wife of the latter, who are implicated in the forgery of bonds of the Spanish Rente. Borsari was taken into custody while asking at the poste restante for letters addressed to Neri, who was already in charge. Borsari was to have been paid to-day by a money-changer a sum of 11,000 francs, the amount of a cheque presented by him, and was also about to obtain large sums payable to him by the Crédit Lyonnais.

FAILURE OF AN ITALIAN BANKER.

The failure of Francisco Celento, one of the foremost bankers in Naples, is announced. The liabilities amount to 5,000,000 francs.—*Dalziel.*

ONE OF GARIBALDI'S SONS DYING.

A Dalziel despatch from Florence says :—Manlio Garibaldi, one of the sons of the late General Garibaldi, is lying dangerously ill in this city.

A BANQUET TO COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister at Berlin, has given a farewell banquet to Count Herbert Bismarck on his retirement from office. Among the guests were Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Schouvaloff, Herr von Liebenau, Grand Marshal of the Court and Royal Household, together with Frau von Liebenau, Prince and Princess Radziwill, and Prince Radolin.—*Dalziel.*

THE TERRIBLE TORNADO.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.—THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Across the United States, from Nebraska to New York, a tornado rushed on Thursday evening, causing the utter destruction of everything that lay in its course. It is known that eight hundred lives have been lost and two thousand five hundred houses destroyed in the town of Louisville, Kentucky, alone. The track of the hurricane is half a mile wide for a distance of three miles through this unfortunate city. Most of the houses being of wood, their ruins soon caught fire, and several unfortunate prisoners confined by the fallen timbers have met their death. Smaller towns in Kentucky and Illinois also suffered severely. The heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley are creating great fears for the stability of the levées, a breach of which would lead to the inundation of a very extensive district. The cyclone had been predicted by the Signal Service, but the people were totally unprepared for the calamity, all being engaged in their usual vocations.

DAMAGE, £500,000 IN LOUISVILLE.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says :—Great relief is experienced by the news received this morning that the loss of life at Louisville is much less than was at one time believed. The relief committee and the Louisville Board of Trade estimate that less than one hundred persons were killed at that place, though as to the number of injured no definite statement is yet forthcoming.

Harrowing details continue to reach the New York papers respecting the terrible scenes which followed the collapse of the City Hall. The loss of property at Louisville is placed at 2,000,000 dollars. The inhabitants are beginning to recover from the shock of the calamity, and business is returning to its usual channels. No news has been received from Bowling Green, Kentucky, and the worst is feared. The reports from all parts of Southern Illinois and Indiana recount fatal accidents of one description or another.

A Central News telegram from New York says :—The fire which broke out last night in the ruins of the City Hall, Louisville, is still raging, and was spreading with terrorizing effect to other parts of the city. In Fourth-street two rescue parties have been stopped, and it would now seem as though the poor wretches who are still alive, being unable to extricate themselves from the ruins, will be left to burned to death. When the tornado swept onward to Louisville, the Rev. Stephen Barnsell was reading to his wife and son in the rectory. Suddenly the roof fell in with a crash, and the rev. gentleman and his son and wife were crushed to death.

THE RELIEF PARTIES AT WORK.

A Central News telegram from New York says : The number of those wounded amounts to several hundreds. All day yesterday, and throughout last night, the relief parties were at work clearing away the wreckage, extinguishing the fire, succouring the wounded and interring the dead. Some miraculous escapes are recorded, while many heartrending scenes are witnessed among those who having escaped themselves have lost relatives and friends The Mayor of Louisville, in response to inquiries from all parts of the States, announces that he does not require outside relief, the resources of the town being sufficient to meet all the demands likely to be made upon it. The loss of property in Louisville is estimated at £500,000.

'BOWLING GREEN NO LONGER EXISTS."

News continues to arrive of the demolition of small townships in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. It is now fully confirmed that Bowling Green no longer exists, and a similar fate has befallen Marion, in Kentucky, Gallatin, Rugano, Fayetteville, Tennessee, and several other towns in Illinois, have been more or less wrecked, and the casualties at each place are stated to be very heavy. No accurate estimate can yet be formed of the total loss of life, news from some outlying districts being still wanting.

THE KAISER AND DUELLING.

The Emperor has instructed an officer of high rank to report to him personally in regard to the extent of duelling in the Prussian army, and the number of deaths which have ensued through these "combats of honour." There is no doubt that his Majesty means to take the most stern and energetic means to suppress duelling, not only in the army, but among the student.—*Dalziel.*

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S MALADY.

News from Berlin (an Exchange telegram says), published in to-day's *Dix-Neuvième Siècle*, states that considerable uneasiness prevails in official circles there concerning the nervous malady from which the German Emperor suffers. The doctors advise him to resume the sea voyages which recently did him so much good.

SPIES ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

Another German spy has (an Exchange telegram from Paris says) been arrested at Epinal. Letters found upon him are said to disclose an organized system of espionage round all the forts and camps on the frontier.

THE HAMBURG CATTLE MARKET.

The slaughtering of cattle at the cattle yard here, which has recently been ordered, is only a preventive measure, and there is no reason to fear the closing of the market.—*Reuter.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting was held in the Conference Room yesterday of members connected with the Greek Committee and with the Eastern Question Association, which were formed some years ago for the purpose of watching the progress of affairs in the East. It was agreed to amalgamate the two bodies, and preliminary arrangements were made for the formation of an Executive Committee, with the object of discussing from time to time any fresh development of the Eastern situation. Mr. Mundella occupied the chair at the meeting, and Mr. Summers and Mr. F. S. Stevenson were appointed secretaries.

THE ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY.

An endeavour will probably be made after Easter on the Conservative benches to revive the movement for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy. The introduction of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's bill to remove the disqualification attaching to Roman Catholics in regard to the post has increased the feeling among the Ulster members in favour of the proposed change.

MR. HENRY IRVING AND PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Henry Irving has written as follows to a correspondent who called his attention to a rumour that he intended to contest the Thanet Division of Kent : —"It would not be possible for any actor in the actual discharge of his calling to aspire to parliamentary honours, as not only do the circumstances of his work forbid such a possibility, but that work itself needs a calmer atmosphere than is to be found in the strife of public needs and personal ambition of such a lofty kind."

FRANCE WILL "MAINTAIN A DIGNIFIED SILENCE."

M. de Freycinet, answering an interpellation in the French Senate yesterday, said, as regarded commercial matters, the Government would be guided in its policy by regard for the true interests of the country ; and as to the foreign relations of France, it was best to maintain a dignified silence.

ON THE EDGE OF AN ABYSS.

Early yesterday morning a serious landslip occurred between Walton-on-the-Naze and Frinton, the occupants of a farm situated at the High Cliff finding that their garden had slid down a ravine, leaving one end of the house overhanging the abyss. They left the dwelling forthwith.

ARREST OF AN ITALIAN SENATOR.

Considerable sensation has been caused in financial circles by the arrest at Trieste yesterday of the Italian Senator Marchese Giovanni Diana, the head of the banking house of Diana, which recently filed a petition in bankruptcy with debts amounting to fifteen million lire. Diana has been arrested by the Austrian authorities and handed over to the Italian police, who are conducting him to Rome. Two sons of Diana and a Signor Delmarchese, who has acted as proxy for Diana, have also been arrested.

A SOLICITOR SENT TO HARD LABOUR.

Henry Finden Pullen, aged sixty-three years, a solicitor, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, for forgery in uttering a bill of exchange for £150. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

The 9.45 express from Liverpool to London had a marvellous escape yesterday morning near Lichfield. Some platelayers were repairing the permanent way, and two men were carrying a sleeper on their shoulders across the line. The express was travelling at great speed, and was close to the men before they knew their dangerous position. They dropped the sleeper across the rails and escaped themselves, and the express caught the sleeper and smashed it into matchwood. The engine was immediately stopped, but it was found little damaged and proceeded on the journey.

MOSCOW STUDENTS AND COUNT TOLSTOI'S "KREUTZER SONATA."

SIX HUNDRED ARRESTS.

A Moscow telegram by Reuter says :—The University and the Agricultural Academy have been closed by the authorities in consequence of the disturbances created by the students, about 600 of whom have been arrested. The students here have made the same demands as their fellows at St. Petersburg. The disorders at the Agricultural Academy were due to the arbitrary proceedings of the director, who among other acts of prohibited the circulation of Count Leon Tolstoi's last work, "The Kreutzer Sonata." The students of the University made common cause with their comrades at the Agricultural Academy, and commenced demonstrations to support them.

At St. Petersburg a large force of police is posted around the University buildings, where the disturbances with the students occurred on Wednesday. Symptoms of agitation having been manifested in other higher educational establishments, they have also been placed under the surveillance of the police.

THE KAISER AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Emperor took leave of the Prince of Wales and Prince George when they left Berlin for Coburg with every mark of the sincerest affection, embracing each of his relatives repeatedly, and shaking hands with them as if he would never leave off. Even after they had got into their saloon carriage, and the train was in motion, the Emperor again seized the Prince of Wales's hand and shook it most heartily, waving his head and wave farewells until the train was out of sight. This visit, writes the *Times* correspondent, was marked by incidents which indicated in the clearest manner that, if ever there was any little coolness between the two illustrious kinsmen, it has now given place to the most cordial personal relations, and if public attention was at first rather diverted from the visit of the Prince of Wales to this capital by the all-absorbing interest of a greater event it has now, at any rate, had time to perceive that the Prince's presence here, as the representative of his mother, has inaugurated something very like the beginning of a new epoch in the relations between the two Courts and the two countries.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AND HIS INDIAN TRIP.

Prince Albert Victor left Bombay yesterday on his return to England. His Royal Highness, in replying to a farewell address which was presented by the Municipal Council, said his journey had been one prolonged course of delight and instruction, and his expectations had been more than realized.

TITHES BILL DIVISION.

The division last night on the second reading of the Tithes Bill was on ordinary party lines. All the Liberal Unionists present voted with the Government. Some of Mr. Gladstone's followers did not take part in the division, and a number of the Irish members were absent.

A STRIKE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the labourers' strike was adjusted last night. The arbitrators award the men 16*s.* 6*d.* a week until July, when they are to receive 18*s.* The hodmen get 1*l.* more, and for the future their wages are to be 16*s.* in the winter and 18*s.* in the summer months. The arbitrators were Archbishop Walsh, Mr. Davitt, and Sir George Moyers.

THE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA MEMORIAL.

The Lord Napier of Magdala Memorial Committee has decided to erect an equestrian statue of Lord Napier ; and the commission will probably be given to Sir Edgar Boehm, R.A., whose statue of the gallant Field-Marshal at Calcutta—a model of which was shown to the committee—has been so much admired. The committee also suggested the centre of the roadway between the Athenæum and United Service Clubs as the most suitable site, if the necessary permission of the authorities can be obtained, of which there is little doubt. An anonymous donor, "*Z*," offered £1,000 if an equestrian statue were resolved upon, and this sum the committee will now be enabled to claim.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT MADRID.

In the Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property, which will open at Madrid on Tuesday next, several Powers will propose to add new clauses to the convention made in 1883 at the Paris Conference, and since slightly modified at the Rome Conference in 1886. The Swiss Government will again propose a system for the registration of trade marks and inventions by means of an International Bureau at Berne, and other measures which were postponed at the Rome Conference at the request of the Italian delegates. The fifteen Governments belonging to the Union that have accepted the convention and its modifications will be represented at the Madrid Conference, and other Powers, like Germany, the United States, and Austria, will be represented, though they have not joined the Union.

THE QUEEN AT AIX-LES-BAINS.

Queen Victoria yesterday morning visited her estate at Tresserves, and called upon Lady Whalley, whose residence adjoins her Majesty's property. In the afternoon the Queen took a three hours' drive on the shores of Lake Bourget. The weather continues splendid.

THE SPANISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Spanish Congress yesterday passed, without a division, the final reading of the Universal Suffrage Bill, after Señor Sagasta had made a speech thanking the Opposition for not having obstructed the bill, and promising to carry out electoral reforms in Cuba and Puerto Rico by a special bill, which Congress will begin to discuss next week. The Universal Suffrage Bill will be sent after Easter to the Senate, where little opposition is expected.

DEATH OF BISHOP CALLAWAY.

We regret to announce the death of Bishop Callaway, formerly well-known in connection with mission work and philological research in South Africa. The Right Rev. Henry Callaway, D.D., M.D., was born in 1817. He went out to Natal, in the first instance, as an assistant to Bishop Colenso in 1854, and there threw himself with great energy into the study of the Kaffir language, assisted in reducing it to a written form, and translated into it nearly the whole of the Bible and Prayer Book. He was the author of a work that has been of much service to philologists and students of folk-lore, called "Zulu Nursery Tales," the material for which he gathered wholly from the natives. Subsequently he became Bishop of Kaffraria, and exerted himself with great success to spread religion and civilization among the people. In 1886 Bishop Callaway resigned, having suffered an attack of paralysis, and returned to England to end his days ; but, with characteristic liberality, he dedicated all the property belonging to him in Africa to mission purposes, and in addition devoted £2,000 to the permanent augmentation of the stipend of the Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria.

The steamer *Clyde* is bringing home from India George Müller, Canon Wilberforce, and Lord Radstock.

The two candidates in the contest at the Carnarvon Boroughs are very evenly matched in respect to personal popularity. The contest is being conducted almost exclusively on the Irish question.

The Rev. Charles Williams, the well-known Accrington Baptist minister, has overtasked his strength, and is going for three months' rest on the Continent.

A meeting was held at the United Brothers Club, Whitechapel, last night, to solicit the aid of members of Parliament in support of the Twelve Hours Bill for tram and omnibus men.

Fifty thousand roubles have been collected in South Russia for the starving Montenegrins. This sum will be forwarded to the Slavonic Society in St. Petersburg for distribution.

Mr. W. H. Smith's reply last night to Mr. Bradlaugh has created the impression among members that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Budget will deal with the silver plate duty.

Official notice is given that the Soudan medals with the "Gemaizah, 1888" clasp, are now ready for issue to the officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's ships *Racer* and *Sterling* who belonged to those ships on the 22th of December, 1888, the date of the action.

The *Gazette* of last night publishes an Order in Council declaring the Bishopric of St. Albans to be vacant. Her Majesty, in consideration of special grounds, has assigned to Bishop Claughton for his residence during his life the episcopal residence hitherto occupied by him.

Sir George Hayter Chubb last night entertained, at a banquet at the Hôtel Métropole, the Lord Mayor and the London Committees of the forthcoming International Exhibition at Edinburgh, together with the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Kinnaird, and other distinguished guests.

Three well-dressed Americans, who refused to give any account of themselves, were committed for trial from the Guildhall on the charge of attempting to steal £9,000 in notes, cheques, and gold, belonging to Messrs. Coutts, the bankers. Bail was refused.

RELEASE OF THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE PRISONER.

A CHAT WITH GEORGE HARRISON.

At last success has crowned the persevering efforts of Mr. Causton and the London Liberal M.P.'s on behalf of George Harrison, the man who, as a sequel to "Bloody Sunday," was sentenced to four years' imprisonment upon very flimsy police evidence. Obdurate against the metropolitan Liberals, Mr. Matthews gave way when they joined by their Tory colleagues; and this morning George Harrison stepped out of the doors of his jail, once more a free man. A very small man, with a wan, weary face, shaven crown, and sandy beard of a week's growth, called at the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning to say that he was "out" at last. Harrison has been in prison two long years—"two years, three months, and a fortnight," as with pardonable accuracy the prisoner himself computes it—expiating the offence which Mr. Matthews has apparently been convinced at length that he did not commit. "It seemed a long time, I can tell you," confessed Harrison to the representative who saw him. "It seemed a long and weary time since that day in November, '87, when the police fell on us as we came over Westminster Bridge—I walking along in procession with the Progressives and the Blackfriars Club men. Somebody dropped a gas-pipe, and one of the police swore it was I hit him with it; and another fellow, when they got on to him with the staves, took his pocket-knife out on 'em, and stabbed somebody—he came and told me himself when I was out on bail, but it was no use getting two into trouble, and they were certain to be down on me anyway for the gas-pipe charge. So I said nothing about him—they would only have put us both in. Why, a policeman brought up an oyster-knife, and swore he saw me drop it. You see, the police knew me as a speaker and lecturer, and they warned me about holding meetings, so they were down on me. Well of course I knew in gaol that Mr. Causton and the other gentlemen were speaking for me in Parliament; but however, it was long waiting to hear, and I'd begun to think nothing would be done. I'd a wife and two children outside. But the clubs stood by and took care of them. There were two memorials got up, you know; and now I'm out and hoping to be back to my trade as a stonemason pretty soon." A hope which our representative echoed as the unfortunate ex-prisoner took his leave.

THE FLOODS IN KENTUCKY.—PAINFUL SCENES.

A Dalziel's telegram from Newport, Kentucky, says terrible devastation has been caused there by the floods. The factories in the neighbourhood have been stopped for ten days. Yesterday a rescuing party succeeded in entering a house surrounded by seven feet of water, and found there a widow woman in a state of starvation, her mother lying dead in one room, her son dying in another of consumption, and a child in a dangerous state of fever. A funeral has been witnessed in which the procession consisted of forty boats. Forty families are encamped in the court-house.

BANQUET TO THE LABOUR DELEGATES AT BERLIN.

At the banquet given yesterday evening by Baron von Berlepsch, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, to the delegates attending the Labour Conference in celebration of the conclusion of their labours the Minister, speaking in French, proposed the toast of the Sovereigns and Powers whose representatives were gathered there that day. Then, reverting to German, Baron Berlepsch thanked all the delegates for the zeal they had displayed, and the willingness with which they had enrolled the meslves in the service of a good cause. The results of the conference would have such great moral power that so long as the whole conception of the objects aimed at were kept in view political boundarie and divisions appeared to melt away. He trusted that the delegates would after leaving Berlin, sustains the convictions which they had there gained, and he could assure them that the memory of their common work would never fade in the hearts of their German colleagues. M. Tietgen, the Danish representative, said that the foreign delegates had come to Berlin with slender hopes of tangible success, but as soon as the conference began they gained faith in it. Their faith was the result of its work, and the fervid hope and love with which the president, Baron Berlepsch, whose life-work was the solution of the labour problem had shown himself to be actuated, had communicated themselves to all those who sat at the council board. The speaker concluded by proposing a "hoch!" to Baron Berlepsch. Dr. Kopp, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, addressing the company in French, pronounced a glowing eulogy on M. Jules Simon, to whom he wished a long life, that he might continue to labour for the good of the working-classes. M. Simon, in his response, expressed in eloquent terms, full of deep feeling, his acknowledgments of the very cordial reception which he and his fellow delegates had met with in Berlin, and ended by drinking to the welfare of suffering humanity.—*Reuter.*

THE STRIKE IN CATALONIA.—ALL NIGHT CONFERENCE.

A Central News telegram from Madrid says:—As many as 40,000 men are now out. Of these the greater proportion consists of those engaged in the weaving industries. A strike in the cycle is expected. At Barcelona a conference was held last night between masters and men with a view to arbitration. The prefect of the town presided, and spent the whole of the night endeavouring to bring about a settlement between a manufacturer and his recalcitrant employes. No definite result has yet been arrived at.

LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE.

The strike hands resumed work at Liverpool Docks to-day in large numbers

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The general meeting of the International Arbitration Society was, a Paris telegram to Reuter says, held yesterday, and was addressed by M. Frederic Passy, who reviewed the progress made by the principle of international arbitration. The meeting was followed by a "punch," at which M. Passy proposed the health of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Signor Moneta, and Mr. Cremer, M.P., the promoters in the United States, Italy, and Great Britain respectively of the ideas advocated by the society.

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

Major-General Montgomery Moore, C.B., commanding the South Eastern district, will be the umpire-in-chief at the Eastbourne manœuvres. The Folkestone and Shorncliffe manœuvres are to be held without the co-operation of the military.

A SINGULAR SHERIFF.

A Dalziel's telegram from New York says:—General Daniel Sickles has been appointed Sheriff of New York by Governor Hill, in place of Mr. Flack, convicted of a criminal offence. He has only one leg, the other having been shot away in the Civil War. He is also famous as the survivor of a singularly romantic duel with James Barton Key, brother of the composer of "The Star Spangled Banner," and brother-in-law of the late Mr. Pendleton, United States Minister at Berlin. Key was shot through the heart at his meeting with the injured husband.

MR. LOCKWOOD'S "HENRY VIII."

Mr. Lockwood's latest effort as a caricaturist is (the Central News says) a representation of Mr. Picton as "a pocket edition of Henry VIII., the title being given in playful allusion to the member for Leicester's research into history in connection with the Tithes Bill. The drawing went the round of the Lobby on Thursday night, and was appreciated as it ought to be by members of all parties. It so recommended itself to one of the Gladstonian Whips that he appropriated it to his own use, probably keeping it as an awful warning to other too independent members of the party who might evince a disposition to emancipate themseves from leading strings.

A CLERGYMAN DROWNED.

The Welsh newspapers to-day record the sad death of the Rev. Huch Felix, vicar of Llanybyther, by drowning. The rev. gentleman, who was in his eightieth year, was walking along the banks of the river Teify alone, and is supposed to have fallen into the water through giddiness. Life was extinct when the body was found.

Mr. Justice Stephen is much better, and Sir Andrew Clark assures him that with rest he will soon be quite recovered.

The contracts of the English railway staff in the Northern Province of China expired recently, but have been renewed by order of the Viceroy.

Mr. Charles Floris has nearly finished a picture of the "Trial of the Bishop of Lincoln in the Library at Lambeth."

Sir George Balfour, M.P., has resumed his parliamentary duties after his severe indisposition.

At the meeting of the Shipowners' Society yesterday, Captain Edward Blackmore advocated a return to the personal responsibilities of managing owners.

The Scotch members, in consequence of the reply of the Lord Advocate last night, will bring in a bill giving County Councils powers to maintain and protect rights of way in Scotland.

THE WINDSOR ELECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Looking down from the heights of the Castle it is easy to see that the district is in the throes of an election. The town is everywhere decorated with the colours of the rival candidates; Mr. Grenfell's bills are light and dark blue, Mr. Barry's dark blue and primrose. Business is to a large extent suspended in the neighbourhood, which yesterday was made still more lively by the advent of a travelling circus and all its paraphernalia. The contest promises to be more exciting than at first I thought. The result rests in the Clewer people's hands. In Clewer more than half the electorate reside. They are mostly working men, over whom Mr. Richardson-Gardner, the ex-member, as a generous landlord, exercised great influence. Now, however, he has almost *nil*. Windsor is understood to be slightly in favour of the Tory; but Eton, which has 401 voters, is said to be correspondingly Liberal. One of the local Liberal leaders said to me this afternoon:—"I am not a betting man, but I feel strongly tempted to run up to London and make a book on Mr. Grenfell's success. I am certain that I should stand to make a good thing." The conviction grows upon one that the fight will not be so much political as personal. Both candidates are as popular as they can be. Mr. Grenfell has youth, parliamentary experience, local connections, and a splendid athletic record (of great use along the river) to recommend him; while Mr. Barry's hold upon the constituency is that he is a handsomer man, and has contributed very largely to its charitable institutions. But the Tory candidate's great age and inexperience are against him, and also his action in shutting up common land and footpaths. On each side the greatest courtesy towards the opposing forces prevails. The Primrose League has not hitherto been active, so I have heard of no tales of intimidation. Possibly the County Voters' Defence Association is already beginning to exercise a wholesome influence. It is said the Queen expressed a direct desire that equal facilities should be afforded both parties to approach the "Castle voters," but a section of the Liberals assert that the powers that be have by no means carried out the Royal command. Her Majesty has taken a certain number of voters away with her to Aix—probably Unionists. Mr. Grenfell was once a Groom-in-Waiting. The Liberal meetings have been most successful, but the same cannot really be said of the Tory assemblies. Viscount Cranborne at the ticket meeting is said to have made a most disappointing speech. Mr. Barry, however, trusts more to canvassing, and is making a house-to-house visitation quite regardless of the colours which the inmates may be flaunting in his face. Mr. Grenfell, for various reasons, does not compete with Mr. Barry in this particular direction. One of the most useful workers on the Liberal side is Mr. L. V. Harcourt, an old Etonian and hon. secretary of the Home Counties' Division of the National Liberal Federation. The Eton College boys form a somewhat distracting factor in the fray. Last evening, when they were supposed to have retired for the day, forty of them made a raid on the Liberal committee rooms, and with a hunt line dragged a banner—"Vote for Grenfell"—down from its elevation above the road. An exciting tug of war ensued, but the boys were foiled in their attempt to capture the colours; and to-day the torn scroll still braves the breeze. It is hoped that the boys will not be in evidence at all on the polling day. Both parties are glad that Wednesday next is the day fixed, as the shops all close early on that afternoon. Besides, the expenses are running up, and had Mr. Richardson-Gardner delayed longer than he did in applying for the Chiltern Hundreds both sides would have been given pause. As it is, the hurry somewhat benefits the Liberals. Mr. Grenfell will probably have sufficient carriages on Wednesday, but he will be glad of help in other ways. It is hoped that a number of experienced London canvassers will run down to Windsor, if only for an hour. Mr. Adams, the election agent, tells me that he is in want of cartoons (with which the Tories are well provided), and also of leaflets a little more fresh and readable than the ordinary.

THIS DAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat this morning at ten o'clock, when the Royal assent was given by Commissioners to the Consolidated Fund No. 1, Crown Office, County Councils Association Expenses, Lunacy (Consolidation), and Army Annual Indemnity Bills. The Commons met at noon. Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Limerick, and Earl Brownlow. Lord Stratheden and Campbell was the only other peer present. The Speaker was accompanied to the bar of the House by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Spencer Clifford, and several members of the House of Commons. The House adjourned at 10.15, until April 17.

The Speaker took the chair at the minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were only three members present, Lord A. Hill, Mr. S. Herbert, and Lord Burghley. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod summoned them to the House of Peers to hear the Royal assent given to certain bills. The Speaker returned at 10.20 and announced that the Royal assent had been given to the Consolidated Fund Act and other Acts. The House then adjourned.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

We (the *Stock Exchange*) are informed on the best authority that a syndicate is about to be formed for running a fast line of steamers to be run between Milford and New York at a minimum speed of 20 knots an hour. These ships are to be built in the United States, and the members of the syndicate are mostly Americans. They consist, among others, of the presidents of the three leading United States railroads running. One important reform in connection with the projected new service is that it is proposed to carry parcels between Milford and New York, for transmission to all parts of the United Kingdom and the United States, at rates very much lower than those at which they are now conveyed.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM A HOUSE-BOAT.

A mysterious disappearance of a man from a house-boat anchored at Cookham, near Maidenhead has caused considerable local excitement. The man whose name is Davey, and who is a pensioner, and hails from London, has been in charge of Mr. Chamen's house-boat *Rogue et Noir*, on the Thames at Cookham, during the winter. On the 15th instant he suddenly left the boat, and has not been seen or heard of since, though the police have made every possible inquiry. The man was occasionally despondent, and some think he has committed suicide, while others think, as the night of the 15th was rough, he may have accidentally fallen overboard. He is about forty years of age, stands five feet seven, and has light hair and moustache, but no whiskers. He wore a peak cap and a brown coat.

THE DREDGING OF THE MEDWAY.

Considerable progress has already been made with the dredging operations in the channel of the River Medway, so as to allow of heavy armour-clad ships, when fully equipped, steaming up and down from the navy at one state of the tide. For this work £20,000 was last year voted, and it has already been expended, and to complete the operations the Admiralty have granted a further sum of £5,000.

ANOTHER IRISH SEAT TO BE VACATED.

It is reported in Dublin that Mr. P. O'Hea has owing to the pressure of professional business tendered his resignation for Donegal.

ANTICIPATING A LEICESTER VACANCY.

Mr. H. Mallaby Deeley, of London, has consented to contest Leicester in the Conservative interest on the occasion of a vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.P. Mr. Deeley is son of a prominent Liberal at Chester, his father being a personal friend of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and has acted in a secretarial capacity for Mr Chaplin, and is a member of the Junior Constitutional Club.

ROWING AT ETON.

Trial eights were rowed yesterday in the Datchet Reach, and by permission of the Queen the school was allowed along the banks of the Thames. The Rev. Mr. Donaldson officiated as starter, and umpired. The crews were selected by Mr. V. Nickalls, captain of the boats, and Mr. Sherbrook, the second captain. A capital start was made. Nickalls, who had the Berks shore, led for the first quarter of a mile, when his opponents came up and passed him, and then won by two lengths. Time, 7 min. 18 sec. The race was witnessed by a very large number of spectators.

THE SALE OF FOREIGN MEAT.

Copies of Mr. Yerburgh's bill to regulate the sale of foreign and colonial meat have been issued. The object of the measure is to prevent the sale of foreign and colonial beef and mutton as British and Irish meat. Hares and small game are exempted. The bill proposes that if a tender of foreign and colonial meat is made or upon stalls or carts shall be required, under a penalty not exceeding £20, to exhibit a conspicuous notice indicating that foreign or colonial meat is on sale. Power is given to an employer to exempt himself from penalty on conviction of the actual offender.

The Prince of Naples yesterday witnessed the procession of the Sultan to attend divine service at the mosque. The Sultan then joined his visitor, and together they watched the march past of some seven thousand men, who constitute the garrison of Constantinople.

Mr. Schnadhorst's health has greatly improved by his visit to the Cape. In fact he is almost strong enough to return to his duties, but it is thought advisable that he should take further leave of absence in order to be thoroughly restored, and in consequence he may not be expected in London until the summer.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—SMALL BUSINESS.—NO FEATURE.

There is less demand for money in the open market, and as the lending establishments have now the money recently borrowed from the Bank available for use, the quotation for short loans is easier at 3¼ to 3½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is now quoted 2½ to 2⅝ per cent, with but little business secured at the higher figure.

The amount of fresh business now coming on the Stock Exchange is still on a very small scale, and operators are beginning to look for quiet markets now until after the Easter holidays. The tendency of prices is irregular, though the changes are of little importance. Consols and other Home Government funds are quiet without material alteration. The English Railway market there is hardly any movement. There has been a little selling of North British Deferred, but Brighton Deferred has been bought. Foreign Government bonds incline to firmness for European and South American descriptions, but quotations are not much altered. American Railways are weak in response to lower New York quotations. Advices from Philadelphia state that a receiver is current there that the Pennsylvania is endeavouring to secure control of the Norfolk and Western, the latter road having invaded the soft coal markets formerly controlled by the Pennsylvania. Trunks are steady, and Mexican Railway issues are higher.

Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons offer for subscription at par two-thirds of the share and debenture capital of the New England Breweries Company (Limited), which has been formed to acquire four brewery businesses—amounting in our advertisement columns—in Boston and Lawrence, Massachusetts. The total share capital is £410,000, divided equally into ordinary and 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each. The debentures, which amount to £200,000, bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and are redeemable at £110, at the option of the company, after Dec. 31st, 1893. These debentures constitute a first charge upon the real property, buildings, and fixed plant, &c.

The first batch of letters of allotment and regret in A. and J. Stewart and Clydesdale (Limited) has been posted.

Letters of allotment for the Four per Cent. Debenture stock of the Delhi, Umballa, Kalka Railway Company (Limited) have been posted.

The directors of the London and South African Exploration Company have issued a circular to their shareholders calling in question some of the statements recently made by the De Beers Company. They point out, among other matters, that when the company's mines of Dutoitspan and Bultfontein were "rushed" in 1870, steps were taken to prevent any further parts of the company's estate being prospected, and accordingly "they never were prospected." It is untrue that the property was subject to careful and persistent search, as alleged.

The report of the Briton Medical and General Life Association announces a further distribution of assets, amounting to £79,446, in addition to the £156,000 upon which the reconstruction scheme was based; and also a division of £24,000 of profits among the policy-holders, by way of bonus. A resolution was unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting, approving of the introduction into Parliament of the proposed bill for regulating the affairs of the association.

DIVIDENDS.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 9½ fl. (Austrian currency) per share for 1889; Direct United States Cable Company, interim dividend of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share for the quarter, being at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum; Anglo-American Telegraph Company, 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on Ordinary Stock for the quarter; Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, further dividend of 3½ per cent., making 9 per cent. actual on the year for 1889; and Peter Schoenhofen Brewery, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 5,000 bales. Futures are quiet, with sellers at last night's rates.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Brighton Ordinary ¼. *Receded:* North British Deferred ¼, and Sheffield Deferred ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Buenos Ayres 1883 ½, Argentine Four and a Half per Cent. of 1888, Brazilian of 1888 and 1889 ¼, French Three per Cents., Uruguay Unified, and Six per Cents. ¼ each, and Turkish Group 2 ⅛. *Declined:* Turkish Defence ¼, Spanish and Egyptian Unified ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen:* Erie shares ⅛, the Second Mortgage ¼, Northern Pacific Preference ½, Central Pacific and Milwaukee and St Paul ½, Union Pacific ⅜, Denver Ordinary, Atlantic and Pacific, and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Mexican Ordinary and First Preference ¼. *Lower:* Nitrate shares ⅛ and Mexican Central ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Elmore's 1, San Donato ¼, Suez Canal ¼, and Omnargad ⅛. *Receded:* Primitiva Nitrate ½, San Pablo and Sargo ¼, and Rio Tinto ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		Great Western	161¾ 23/8	Ocregum Gold	2⅛ ⅛
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛ ⅛	Hull and Barnsley	34½ ½	Cape Copper	33⅛ ¼xd
Do. Account	97⅛ ⅛	Lancashire and York.	129 1	Namaqua	1½ ⅛
Do. 1905	99 ⅛	Lancashire and York.	129 1	Mason & Barry....	6⅜ ⅛
New 2½ per Cents.	94½ ⅝	North Western	176½ 7	Rio Tinto	16 ⅛
Local Loans Stock	102⅛ ⅛	South Western	152½ 3½	Rio Tinto 8 p.c. Pref.	19 9/16 11/16
India 5 per Cents.	107 ½	Do. Preferred	89 3	Mashonaland	1 9/16 11/16
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs.	71¾ ⅛	Do. A	44½ ⅞	Montana	1 1/16 ⅛
Egyptian Guar. ..	103 1	Metro. Consolidated	75½ 6	De Beers	1⅜ 1/16
Int. of England 3 p.c.	103 ½ xd	Do. District ..	23½ 20½	Esquimalt West ..	5¾ ⅜
Int. Mtge. 3½ p.c.	111⅛ ⅜	Midland	122½ ⅞	New Zealands	1⅝ ⅛
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	101⅛ 2⅛	North Brit. Pref..	77½ ¾xd	City and Suburban.	5½ ⅜
Birmingham 3½ p.c.	109⅜ 13/16	Do. Def.	52⅜ ½xd	Jumper's Gold	5½ 6
Leeds 4 per cent.	117 ...	North Eastern	170½ 1½	Wells	4⅛ 5
Liverpool 3½ p.c.	112 ⅛	North Stafford	119 12	Robinson	23⅛ 5
Manchester 4 p.c.	129 9	South Eastern	129 3½	Salisbury	4⅞ 5/16
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		Do. Deferred..	105½ ⅛	Sutherland Reef	3⅝ ⅜
Canada 4 p.c. Reg.	107 9	Tail Vale	74 6	S. Afr. Exploration	18⅝ 19
Canada 3 p.c. Reg.	95⅝ 6⅝	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		Do. New.....	1⅜ 1⅝ a
Cape 6 p.c. Cons. Inscribed	111 ...	Canada Pacific....	78½ ⅜	G. F. of Sth. Africa	3⅜ ⅞
Cape 4 p.c. Cs. Ins.	111 15	Can. Pacific Shares	80¼ 1⅝	Exploring Co.	14 15
Mauritius 4 per Ins.	107 6	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69½ ⅞	Ocean Land Co.	7¾ 1⅝
Natal 4 p.c. C1937	103½ 10⅞	Denver & R. Grande	14¾ 15/16	Southern Land	1 ⅛
N.S. Wales 4 p.c. 1935	112 14	Do. Preferred	43⅛ ⅞	Transvaal Land	⅜ ⅜pm
,, 3½ 1924....	101½ 2⅛	Illinois Shares	117 18	**TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE**	
New Zld 4½ p.c. Cons.	108½ ⅜	Lake Shore	103¾ 10⅝	Anglo-American ..	48⅝ 9½
Queensland 4 p.c.	105½ 6	Louis & Nash	80⅝ ⅜	Do. Preferred	85 4
S. Australia 4 p.c. Reg.	107⅛ 8⅛	Mex. Nat. & Texas	19⅝ 10	Brazilian Submarine	12¾ ⅝
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111⅛ 12½	N.Y. Central Shares	109¾ ¾xd	Direct United States	10⅛ ⅛
W. Australia 4 p.c. Ins.	103 10	New York Ontario	18⅜ ⅝	Eastern	14 ⅜xd
FOREIGN STOCKS.		N. Y. Erie Shares	28¾ ⅜	Do. Extension ..	14 ⅛
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1868	73½ 6	Do. Second Pref.	102⅛ ⅜	Globe Telg. Trust ..	13⅝ ⅜
Do. 5½ p.c. Exch.	9⅞ 1	Norfolk & West. Pref	61¾ 2	National Telephone	6 ⅛
Do. Cedulas 5 p.c.	39½ 40	N.Y., P. & O. Ist M	32½ 3	**OMNIBUS AND TRAM**	
Do. ,, B.....	33½ ⅜	North Pacific Pref.	72 ⅜	Lon. Gen. Om.	180 90
Austrian Gold	93 9	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾ ⅜	London Road Car ..	5 ⅝
,, Reichsrath	87 ⅛	Pennsylvania Sh...	54⅜ 5¼	London Street	11¾ 12⅝
Brazilian 4½ 1889..	77 ⅛	Phil & Read Sh. ..	20⅝ ⅞	London Tramways..	14¾ 15¼
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	15 11 dis	Union Pacific Sh ..	63¼ 4	North Metropolitan	134½ 135½
Do. ,, (partly pd)	93 100	Wabash Preferred..	31 ⅝	**WATERWORKS.**	
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1872	15⅛ ⅛	Do. Gen. Mort.	43¾ 50	Chelsea Waterwks.	280 5
,, Cedulas "I	32 ⅛	Grand Trunk Ord..	10 9/16 11/16	East London	209 14
,, ,, "J	31 ...	Do. First Pref. ..	52 ⅜	Grand Junction....	122 6
Bulgarian	86⅝ 9½	Do. Second Pref.	42 ½	Kent	271 6
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1892	103 4	Do. Third Pref.	28½ ⅜	Lambeth	264 8
Costa Rica A.....	83 90	Do. Guaranteed..	77½ 8	New River, New ..	360 5
,, B.....	85 ...	Mexican Ordinary ..	29⅜ ⅜	Shrwsb & Whall..	160 5
Ecuador, New	23½ 4	Mexican Central ..	12⅝ 3	Tharsis	7¼ ⅜
Egypt, Sinn Dom. ..	104 ⅛	Mexican Nat. Rail.	53¾ 4½	West Middlesex ..	280 5
Do. Unified	93½ ¾	Do. Ordinary	20 ⅛	**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT**	
Egypt. Preference	105 ...	Do. 1st Preferred	84½ ⅜	Gaslight & Coke A	21 ⅛
Greek 4 p.c. Guaran.	84½ ⅜	Do. 2nd Preferred	57⅜ 8¼	Imp. Continental..	217 22
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87⅛ 8¼	Do. 3rd Preferred	19½ ⅝	South Metropolitan	280 5
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104½ ⅝	Do. Guaranteed..	49¼ ½	Do. B	225 30
Greek 5 p.c. 1881-4	69¼ ¾	Mexican Ordinary ..	74 ½	Do. D	235 ...
Do. 6 p.c. Mort.	74 ½	Do. First Pref. ..	119½ 20	London Electric ..	2⅝ 3
Hung. Gold Rentes	85¾ ⅞	Do. Second Pref.	73½ 4	Metrpltan Electric	6¾ ⅜
Italian	91 5/16 7/16	Mexican Central ..	12⅝ 3	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	103¾ 5¼	Mexican Nat. Rail.	53¾ 4½	Allsopp's	69 71
Servian 5 p.c. 1872	16⅞ ¾	Do. Ordinary	20 ⅛	Bell's Asbestos	11⅜ 12⅝
Do. 6 p.c.	19¼ 20	Nitrate Railway ..	14 ⅛	Guinness and Co..	341 4
Portuguese	33⅝ ⅜	Taltal	4¼ 5¼	Hotchkiss	12 ⅝
Portuguese 3 p.c.	24½ ½	Do. Preferred	19½ 20½	Maxim-Nordenfelt.	1⅞ 2⅛
Russian 5 p.c. 1859	94 ⅝	Imperial Ottoman..	111¾ ⅜	Bryant and May ..	13⅝ ⅝
Spanish 4 p.c.	73 ¾	London and County	88 9	Eastman's Ord.	16 ⅜
Turkish, 1854.....	105 ⅜	Lloyds	27⅞ 8⅝	Elmore's Copper..	5¾ ⅜
Conv. A	24 40¼	Lon. and Westmin.	170 1	Spratt's Patent	7⅞ ⅜
Do. B	24 ¼	London Joint Stock	40 1	Liverpool Nitrate..	11 13
Do. D	17 13/16 15/16	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	58½ ⅜	Colorado Nitrate ..	3⅜ ⅝
4½ p.c. 1873.....	97¼ ⅜	Provincial of Ireland	24 5	Primitiva Nitrate..	10½ 11
5 p.c. Defence	73⅜ ¾	Union of London ..	41½ 2	Rosario	2⅛ 3/16
Tp. c. Priority	95 7 xd	National Discount	111¾ ¼	San Pablo	5 ⅝
Uruguay Unified ..	95 ⅝	**TRUSTS.**		San Jorge	4¼ ⅜
Do. 6 p.c. 1883 ..	73⅜ ⅜	Fin. & Ct. Gov. Df.	135 8	San Donato	2¾ 3⅛
Virginia Funded ..	45 6	Gov. Sth. Invst. Df.	110 14	Tamarugal	2 ⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c.	105 6	Indian Inv. Cold	1⅞ 2⅛	Salt Union Shares	11¼ ⅜
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾ 7	Sand'D. Steam Del.	195 200
Brighton Ordinary	155 7	Stock Conversion..	1⅜ ⅜	Royal Mail Steam	69 72
Do. A	152 ⅜	South African Gold	1¾ 2	Hudson's Bay	19¾ ⅜
Chatham Ordinary	23⅞ ⅜	Trans, Ex.	6 ⅛	Suez Canal	91¼ ¼
Do. Preference	103¾ 9½	**MINING & LAND.**		Int. India Docks ..	16 18
Caledonian	118⅞ ¾xd	Indian Con. Gold	1⅞ 2⅛	Lon. & St. K. Dock	33 4
Great Eastern	85¾ ⅛	Mysore Gold	6 7/16 9/16		
Great Northern ..	124½ ⅝				
Do. A	101½ 2½				

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

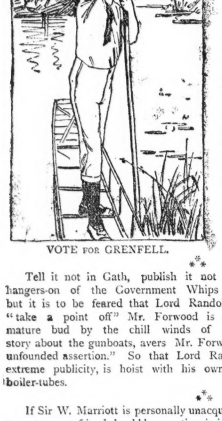
SATURDAY MORNING.

Mr. Gladstone will leave town on Tuesday for Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire. He will spend Easter there, and not at Hawarden, as was stated in several papers last week. His present intention is to visit Hawarden at Whitsuntide.

⁂

Sir Charles Russell is said to have drafted the motion which was carried *nem. con.* in a full House of the Paddington Parliament, in vindication of Lord Randolph Churchill's conduct. The Tory wire-pullers in the district are dismayed at the result. They are especially indignant at the action of Mr. Urquhart, the Conservative leader, who declared that the vote of censure on Lord Randolph was passed by a clique on the Council. Mr. Urquhart is, perhaps, the most influential Conservative in Paddington, and he might have represented it in the House of Commons had he not chosen to make way for Mr. Aird.

⁂



VOTE FOR GRENFELL.

This is a reduced sketch of the election bills which are being distributed in Windsor in Mr. Grenfell's interest. Most candidates are content to go on the stump; Mr. Grenfell, it will be seen, stands on the punt.

⁂

But the fact is that Mr. Grenfell has nothing of the conventional candidate about him. He wears a comfortable hat, and a coat of the fashion that Mr. Penley affects on the stage. Although he is a Harrovian, Mr. Grenfell is more popular in Eton than anywhere. It is said that his having coached the Oxford eight to victory will bring him quite an accession of votes. In the district of Taplow Court he has done a good deal in the way of providing allotments, and is consequently favoured a good deal by the agriculturist.

⁂

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in "Ministerial circles," lest the hangers-on of the Government Whips indulge in malicious triumph—but it is to be feared that Lord Randolph's well-meant little attempt to "take a point off" Mr. Forwood is going to be blighted in the premature bud by the chill winds of early spring. Lord Randolph's story about the gunboats, avers Mr. Forwood, is "absolutely untrue," "an unfounded assertion." So that Lord Randolph, having hastened to court extreme publicity, is hoist with his own petard, or rather with his own boiler-tubes.

⁂

If Sir W. Marriott is personally unacquainted with the Warden of Merton, some common friend should lose no time in introducing two such congenial wags. The statement which the Oxford Don certified by affidavit to be a joke was one likening Mr. Dillon to Jack the Ripper. What Sir W. Marriott was last night ignominiously driven to excuse as "only his chaff" was a public speech containing this sort of thing:—

The Report found that the letter sometimes called the facsimile letter was a forgery. What was a facsimile letter but a letter like another letter that had been written? What was a forgery? It might be a pure invention, and the person whose name was used had never signed such a letter, or it might be a copy of an original document. That subject was left in the dark by the Report of the Commission.

The suggestion that Pigott had after all a real letter in his possession, only he preferred to burn it and execute instead a clumsy forgery which led to his ruin, is certainly one which a man might hesitate to put forward seriously. On the other hand it would seem in any one but a Tory Minister a very odd sort of "chaff."

⁂

Really these American ladies are too flippant for anything. The latest piece of impudence comes from Chicago, one of whose daughters was heard to declare that the two figures in Millet's "Angelus" "must be burying their baby." Talking of babies, Mr. Spurgeon's story is a good one. Last night he was interrupted in the middle of a speech on "Policemen" by the squalling of a baby. An old hand, he was equal to the occasion: He had no objection to babies speaking. In fact, he always liked to hear them speak, but not too much of it. (Laughter.) He heard of a baby once who cried so much that his elder brother said, "Mother, did that baby come from Heaven?"—"Yes, Johnny," answered the mother. "Then I'm sure the angels were glad to get rid of it." (Loud laughter.) I wonder what would Mr. Waugh say to that bad little boy?

⁂

An excellent idea, that exhibition of "Slum homes" next month at the Agricultural Hall. Nothing like realism for teaching the classes: the "slum homes" will be inhabited by real poor people. Mr. Baxter suggested that coroners' inquests should be held in Berkeley-square. Could he not contrive to hold a court at the Exhibition?

⁂

Mr. Felix Moscheles has been evicted, but he is not going to shake the dust off his feet against us. Here is what he wishes to be known:—

Leaving the readjustment of the land laws to the Henry Georges, the Socialists, or Emperors of the present day, or, I trust, not too distant a future, and giving up the house I built, simply under the ordinary protests of the evicted tenant, I write to request you to contradict the assertion that I am leaving England to settle in America. I may shortly revisit that country, which has been a second home to me, but I have much work on hand that can only be done here, and I hope soon to be settled again among my old friends in London.

⁂

"Allow me to state," writes Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), "that Mr. Muttlebury did 'sit' in an 'eight' for my portrait of him in *Vanity Fair*, though possibly without being conscious of the fact. I made my study of him and the 'eight' from horseback on the towpath of the Cam while the crew was practising one day at Cambridge. The details of his caricature were certainly obtained through his kindness and courtesy in the way he states. The vast majority of my subjects are unconscious of the fact that I am studying them, and in comparatively few cases do I enjoy the advantage accorded me by Mr. Muttlebury of a special sitting to enable me to complete the details of my study. Personally, I should not trouble you on the subject, but in justice to the management of *Vanity Fair* I feel it incumbent upon me to remove, so far as lies in my power, any misconception that might possibly arise as to the method employed for the production of the caricature portraits in that paper—at all events in connection with my work."

THE BISHOP AND THE PLYMOUTH BROTHER.

The spirit of fraternity, which seems so difficult to compass at home, is often strikingly illustrated in the mission-field. The *Record* hears that the Bishop of Calcutta, during a recent visit to Agra, joined with Mr. George Muller, of Bristol, in holding some evangelistic services for English-speaking Hindoos. It is not often that the Anglican and the Plymouth Brother are found working hand-in-hand.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand) 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged

THE SALFORD GAS SCANDAL.

PROPOSED ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

It was stated by the convict Hunter during the hearing of the action at Leeds assizes, brought by the Salford corporation against Mr. Ellis Lever to recover bribes paid to Hunter to secure coal contracts, that Lever had also bribed a deceased gas engineer of the Manchester corporation. Lever has had some very large contracts with the Manchester corporation, and the Gas Committee yesterday appointed a special committee to investigate the statement that there had formerly been bribery in connection with their contracts, with a view to taking legal proceedings should there be any evidence to go upon. The committee further resolved to strike off the list of persons tendering for the supply of coal all those dealers or coal owners who had been proved to give bribes to Hunter. An influential committee of the ratepayers of Salford yesterday determined to vigorously press the demand for a Royal Commission to hold an exhaustive inquiry into the Salford gas fraud, and also to urge the town council to set aside their agreement to receive £10,000 from the convict Hunter in settlement of all claims against him and coal contractors from whom he has received bribes.

TO DISCOVER FLAWS IN RAILS.

When trains leave the rails it is frequently because the metals have broken. Yesterday, at the Ermont Works of the French Northern Railway, a curious electrical and mechanical instrument, called a "Schisèophone," was tested, with most satisfactory results. It indicated with marvellous accuracy the exact spot where interior flaws in the iron and steel were concealed, the proof being obtained by fracturing the rails to see whether the invention had really discovered the presence of defects not outwardly visible.

THE NEW DISEASE IN ROME.

The Rome correspondent of the *Standard* states that the existence of *La Nona* is affirmed by numerous leading doctors in Italy, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. The haste to deny it seems strange, as it has been nowhere asserted that the malady is contagious or necessarily fatal. The only case in Rome (adds the correspondent) of which I can speak with personal knowledge is that of a lady who slept for thirty-six hours, but is now quite cured. Medical men who are not familiar with early Christian or medieval history may be interested to know that *La Nona*, under other names, prevailed in Italy in the time of St. Gregory the Great, at the close of the sixth century, and again in the fourteenth century.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PARIS DOCTOR.

Dr. Trélat, a famous Paris physician and medical writer, died yesterday, in his sixty-second year, of congestion of the lungs. He had been ailing since Saturday last, and, despite the attendance and care of some of the most eminent of his colleagues, he never rallied. He was the son of Ulysse Trélat, a famous authority in lunacy, who was Minister of Public Works in 1848. After the Franco-German War, during which the deceased physician distinguished himself in the ambulances, Dr. Trélat was made Professor of Surgical Pathology in the Faculty of Paris, and elected a member of the Academy of Medicine.

ANOTHER THEORY ABOUT SHAKSPEARE'S SONNETS.

There are many theories about the Sonnets of Shakspeare. Mr. William Underhill suggests in *Notes and Queries* that the mysterious dedication should really be read, "To the only begetter of these insuing sonnets, Mr. W. Hall, happinesse," &c. Thus he identifies W. H. with Mr. William Hall, of Hallow—one of a family having some connection with Stratford-on-Avon.

A LETTER FROM WHITTIER.

A member of a Maine Literary Society recently extracted the following letter from the kind old poet, Whittier:—"Amesbury, Mass., February 6, 1890.—My dear friend,—I have reached a time of life when literary notoriety is of small consequence, but I shall be glad to feel that I have not altogether written in vain; that my words for freedom, temperance, charity, faith in the divine goodness, love of nature and of home and of country are welcomed and approved.—Thanking thee for thy kind letter, I am, truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER."

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Gladstone has not yet taken any course with regard to his notice of motion concerning the circumstances of Mr. Labouchere's recent suspension. But the *Manchester Guardian*'s correspondent understands that he is acquainted with the views both of the Speaker and the Chairman of Ways and Means upon the subject, and finds that they agree both with himself and Mr. Courtney's ruling. The Speaker, if he were referred to by Mr. Gladstone by question in the House, as has been suggested, would reply that, as Mr. Gladstone suggests, a member should not be debarred from prosecuting an inquiry because of the denial of a Minister who may happen to be a peer, and also that in regard to the matter under inquiry it is not to be permitted that a member should say he did not believe the Minister, and so imply that he was a person unworthy of credit.

CANON KNOX-LITTLE IN ST. PAUL'S.

Canon Knox-Little, who has been preaching all the week at the mid-day Lenten services in St. Paul's, lingered long yesterday over his concluding discourse as he bade good-bye to the young men who have daily been his attentive listeners. All approaches to the pulpit were closely packed, and the whole area under the dome was well filled. He bade the young men be faithful in their discharge of the duties of friendship, to love their sweethearts with a pure love, and to hold sacred the bonds of marriage. Civilization and education he counted less than nothing until they had learned the lesson of loyal self-sacrifice in their dealings with others. That only could remake society.

A FRENCH TORPEDO VESSEL SUNK.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris reports that through an error in steering the torpedo boat No. 40 was run down and sunk yesterday in the Charente by a Government vessel. There was no loss of life. It is believed that the torpedo boat may be raised.

A STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND SPAIN.

An Exchange telegram from Ottawa says:—The special agent of the Spanish Government here has had an interview with the Ministry with a view to the promotion of direct relations and a regular steamship line between Canada and Spain.

THE RUMOURED "CAVE."

The rumours regarding the formation of a cave on the Land Purchase Bill are, according to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, purely speculative, and will probably turn out to be unfounded. The origin of the report is simple enough. Two or three Liberals voted in 1888 in favour of the bill for the extension of the Ashbourne Act, and it has been assumed that the same Members will vote in favour of Mr. Balfour's bill. The idea is founded on guess, and none of the gentlemen referred to—Sir E. Grey, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Munroe Ferguson—have yet given any definite expression of their views. One of these gentlemen will certainly, I hear, be found among the opponents of the bill. Everybody is awaiting the publication of the bill, and, until its provisions are seen and examined, it is uncertain how the opinion of one or two members will tend.

Lord and Lady Knutsford leave town to-day for Eastbourne.

Meersbrook Hall, Sheffield, is being rapidly fitted up for its new function of a Ruskin Museum.

Mr. Gilbert Hare, son of the popular manager of the Garrick Theatre, will shortly make his first appearance on the stage. Mr. Hare has just left Cambridge.

Mr. Hill, Governor of New York State, has appointed Mr. Daniel E. Sickles to the Shrievalty of New York, in place of Mr. Flack, who recently resigned that post.—*Reuter.*

Last night, at Sevenoaks, Lieutenant Tarleton, late of the Royal Navy, was adopted as the Conservative candidate for the Sevenoaks Division. The sitting member, Mr. Mills, will retire at the dissolution of Parliament.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, under the recent provisions for selling their lands to occupiers, with a general preference in the case of small occupiers, sold more than 8,000 acres, at prices amounting to a total of close upon £250,000.

Major Isaacs, M.P., will to-night make an explanation to the Walworth Conservative Club of his conduct in regard to the matters which have been disclosed in a recent trial.

Mr. Sydney P. Hall, of the *Graphic*, has just finished (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) a picture of the marriage ceremony of the Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife. It is going to the Grosvenor Gallery, and at the close of the exhibition will pass into the collection of the Prince of Wales, who commissioned the artist to execute it.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM LEAGUE.

When the London Municipal Reform League celebrated its ninth birthday at the National Liberal Club last night, it asked itself if the heights of ambition had not yet been reached. True, its protégé, the London County Council, is now an accomplished fact, which accounts for the falling away in combativeness on the part of the League; yet, notwithstanding the victory, it has been determined to strengthen and mature London's municipal body, and the League's programme now embraces the formation of district councils, the control of the police, housing of the poor, and the equalization of the rates. The Marquis of Ripon occupied the chair last night, and was supported by Mr. Stansfeld, the member for "the London programme," and various County Councillors. Financially the League, though its turnover is small, has a balance in hand, the receipts being £349 16*s.*, and the expenditure £309 15*s.* 5*d.*; yet, said the chairman, "if the expenditure is less than our receipts, the receipts, in turn, are much less than our merits." A touching and fitting reference was made to the late Mr. Firth, London's municipal pioneer, and the League was congratulated on choosing Mr. James Stuart as the succeeding chairman. Vestryism and the police were both marked as "game" for the County Council, district boards being advocated as a remedy for the former, and complete control a necessity for the latter.

MR. SPURGEON AND THE POLICEMEN.

An announcement that Mr. Spurgeon and the verbatim reporter's terror—Mr. Webb Peploe—were to speak in Exeter Hall yesterday gathered together an enormous audience on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Christian Police Association. Mr. Webb Peploe, however, ignored the ladies, who formed by far the larger half of those present, and addressed himself exclusively to policemen, whom he exhorted to withstand the terrible temptations to which they were exposed in London streets; and to care only for the good opinion of Jesus Christ. The life they led needed physically and morally a remarkable training. Mr. Spurgeon insisted upon the necessity of religion for the law and order guardians; but he said it must not be a religion which, like the P in Psalm, was not sounded. Another reason why policemen should be Christians was that it made them gentle. Mr. Spurgeon was not anxious to see men as easy as old shoes. Such people were apt to be of as little value as old shoes. Then he urged that they should be first-rate Christians, and not follow the example of the man whose child said of him, "Yes, my father is a Christian, but I don't know as he does much at it." Mr. Monro was prevented by illness from keeping his promise to be present.

BIRTH OF A GIRAFFE IN ENGLAND.

An occurrence without precedent in England occurred yesterday at Marel, Cambridgeshire. A llama, or Peruvian giraffe, in Messrs. Bostock's menagerie gave birth to a little one during the morning, greatly to the surprise of the attendants. The father is at present with the other portion of the menagerie at Runcorn. The baby giraffe was able to see a few hours after birth, and the manager fully expects to be able shortly to exhibit it as the first giraffe born in England.

GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.

The Hampden Athletic Association, a recent addition to the Hampden House Residential Club at King's-cross, gave what it termed an assault-at-arms in the prettily decorated gymnasium last night. Although a few hard hits with gloves on between Messrs. Grose and Pearston were in the programme, the greater part of the time was taken up with the usual events of a gymnastic display, which would have been a more correct name for the entertainment. Some clever feats upon the parallel bars were performed by several of the members, but the performances on the horizontal bar were worthy of trained gymnasts. Mr. Stemple, of the Stemple Gymnasium, gained a great deal of applause by imitating Blondin on the tight rope. Perhaps, however, the most enthusiastic cheering was given to his son, a young lad, who gave a decidedly novel performance with double clubs, a gymnast's tool not yet in general use. It is in the shape of two ordinary Indian clubs joined together, and must be far more difficult to handle than those ordinarily in use. A tug of war concluded the entertainment.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.—THE COMPETING DESIGNS.

The committee which is to decide upon the form of the memorial in honour of General Grant (says a Dalziel despatch from New York) have finally decided to pay the architects both at home and abroad for the designs they send in. They will ask Messrs. Hartel and Berkelmann, of Leipsic, and H. A. Griebel, of South Kensington, to compete. These gentlemen have already been awarded prizes.

A BERLIN TRAGEDY.

A Dalziel telegram from Berlin says:—Captain Stoll, who committed suicide after shooting Captain Salm (his wife's paramour), expired before his mother could arrive to be present at his last moments. The Emperor has ordered a report to be sent to him giving full particulars of this tragic occurrence.

THE KAISER AND COMPOUND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Professor Bowditch, of Harvard University, has given a demonstration at the Urania Institute at Berlin of a system of compound photographs, and is delivering a course of lectures on the subject. He takes photographs of an entire group of men of the same occupation or social standing, and on the top of each another representing the general type of the group in a single picture. He works with the aid of a large electrical projection apparatus. The Emperor has notified his intention of witnessing the working of this invention to-morrow.

FREE ART FOR AMERICANS.

At Washington yesterday Miss Kate Field made an appeal for free art before the Ways and Means Committee, which agreed to give a hearing to the representatives of the National Free Art League, a body of 1,400 artists, who unanimously support Miss Field's position. Miss Field read a letter from the secretary, Mr. Kenyon Cox, stating that the sales of American works of art had steadily declined under the operation of the tax of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PHILANTHROPIST.

The death of Mr. John Grubb Richardson, of Bessbrook, Newry, a well-known temperance reformer and philanthropist, is announced. He was an extensive employer of labour. His death resulted from an attack of influenza. A few years ago Mr. Richardson refused a baronetcy. There are no public-houses at all in Bessbrook.

"PEDIGREE" AT TOOLE'S THEATRE.

The new comedy from the united pens of Messrs. C. Clement Bowring and F. H. Court, which saw the light yesterday afternoon at Toole's Theatre, is by no means one of those hopeless productions too commonly seen at matinées. There is plenty of bright irresponsible fun about it, though perhaps the humour displayed in the piece is not of a strikingly original order. Under these circumstances we may well be thankful for small mercies and welcome the advent of a brace of dramatists who, with all their inexperience, show at any rate some knowledge of superficial stage effect and no little insight into the dialogue-writing. Apart from other considerations, they have given Miss Vane Featherston—an actress who has come to the front of late with remarkably rapid strides—an opportunity of adding to her former achievements an impersonation which may fairly be described as brilliant. Kitty Clifton—such was her stage-name—was in no sense the heroine of "Pedigree," and yet the frisky little burlesque lady, who deluded every one into the idea that she was a French baroness, managed to elevate herself to the topmost pinnacle of the play, and became the central figure of each situation in which she was concerned. The conventional soap-boiler, who wants a peer's son to marry his daughter, dwindled into insignificance; the young aristocrat of horsey propensities was quite snuffed out; the scheming mother—with one fair daughter and no more—faded away. In fact, everybody and everything had to "knock under" to the irresistible vivacity and charm of an actress who saw that she had a good part and played it to perfection.

"Pedigree" was very well cast upon the whole. Mr. Edward Righton, who played the retired tradesman aforesaid, was decidedly funny in the last two acts; Mr. Hardy Lablache, whose efforts were chiefly confined to "making-up" as a most imposing Oriental magnate, showed that his "line" is not limited to melodrama; while Mr. Compton Coutts, Mr. Yorke Stephens, Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay, and Mr. E. M. Robson filled in the picture in a careful and adequate manner. The work done by Miss Robertha Erskine and Miss Eva Moore also deserves a word of praise. Miss Sylvia Grey, however, fresh from the skirt twirlings of the Gaiety, hardly seemed at her ease in the somewhat colourless part of the heroine. When she next appears in comedy, she should endeavour to select a rôle of rather more character and distinction.

Lord Ribblesdale has resigned his connection with the Liberal Unionist party. The noble lord was a Groom-in-Waiting in Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1880.

Dr. Cameron's bill to amend the Public-houses Closing Hours Act proposes to give the large towns in Scotland the power to close public-houses at ten o'clock instead of eleven as at present.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 9*s.* 6*d.* FOUR GOLD MEDALS awarded.

POTENTIALITY OF WEALTH IN MADRAS TOBACCO.

A native paper thinks that, if the figures of a note published by the Agricultural department of Madras and describing the cultivation of tobacco by the ryots of Madura are to be relied on, large potential fortunes are going begging for whoever cares to seek them. The Madura ryot (it is stated by Mr. H. Caine, the tobacco expert who draws up the note) obtains from 800 lb. to 1,000 lb. of tobacco per acre at a total cost of Rs.119, including Rs.84 for raising and Rs.34 for curing. This he sells at four annas a pound, and thus obtains Rs.200, or a profit of not far from 100 per cent.

A LIBEL ON JEWISH LADIES.

The following paragraph appears in *Jewish Society*:—"One of my representatives had occasion lately to interview the manager of one of the large circulating libraries. In reply to his question, 'Are Jewish ladies great customers?' the gentleman replied: 'Yes, they are. They read the announcements of new books, apply to us for them on day of publication, and then cutting the leaves with their fingers, and using greasy hair pins for bookmarks, they reduce the value of the books some shillings.' Is this true?"

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

It is practically decided to hold in Vienna an International Exhibition of Musical Instruments of every kind, from the piano and violin to the drum, and of original music scores, autograph letters, portraits, and photographs of all the celebrated musicians and composers of the world. The opening of this unique exhibition, in which the Princess Pauline Metternich is taking the chief interest, is arranged for August, when the Festival of the German Sangerbund will be held in Vienna. On that occasion about twelve thousand German vocalists are expected.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION IN WIGTOWNSHIRE.

At the last meeting of the Scottish Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Nether Lochaber, read a paper on fire superstitions, in which he mentioned that a correspondent, while in a remote glen in Wigtownshire last March, saw a slight smoke proceeding from a hollow. On proceeding to the bank above he saw five women passing a sick child through a fire. Two of the women standing opposite each other, held a blazing hoop vertically between them, and two others standing on either side of the hoop were engaged in passing the child backwards and forwards through the opening of the hoop. The fifth woman, who was the mother of the child, stood at a little distance earnestly looking on. After the child had been eighteen times passed and repassed through the fiery circle it was returned to its mother, and the burning hoop was thrown into a pool of water close by. The child, which was about eighteen months old, was a weakling, and was supposed to have come under the baleful influence of an evil eye. The hoop had been twisted round with a straw rope, in which a few drops of oil were scattered to make it burn all round at the same time. The child was passed through the hoop eighteen times, once for each month of its age. When the child was taken home a bunch of hog myrtle was suspended over its bed.

GERMAN "RUM" IN AFRICA.

The London correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* has been lecturing his countrymen upon the abominable so-called rum they are pouring into the African continent. Missionaries and temperance advocates are apt to blame England for all the ills created among the natives by the "firewater" of the world, but it is Germany, in future, that they must address themselves—for in the English colonies, even, the German fusel, called rum, is imported in ten times the quantity of English rum. In Sierra Leone and Lagos, out of 1,637,040 gallons of rum no less than 1,307,086 gallons were German spirit; and whilst the English rum is priced at 1s. 7d. per gallon, the German is only worth 6d. England surely has the remedy in her own hands against the importation of such poison into her colonies.

WOMEN'S PENNY PAPER.
EVERY SATURDAY.
This is the only Paper which is published with the avowed end of directly representing the views of Women. Political, Social, and Religious questions are treated from this standpoint. The need for a Paper of this kind has long been felt, for there is no question of national importance which does not affect the welfare of Women as closely as it affects the welfare of Men. It is intended that "The Women's Penny Paper" shall become a medium for the expression of opinion on all subjects for all women. An interview, with Portrait of Women of the Day.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX MONTHS, 3s. 3d., YEARLY, 6s. 6d.
Order from HELENA B. TEMPLE, *Women's Penny Paper* Office, 8, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

SCHWEIZER'S
CYCLOPÆDIA
THE BEST AND PUREST
CYCLOPÆDIA
AND CHEAPEST
CYCLOPÆDIA
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the sale of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.
THE
PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THURSDAY, March 27,
PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.
CONTAINS:
PORTRAITS OF GENERAL CAPRIVI and PRINCE BISMARCK; the two Chancellors of the German Empire.
THE TWO BISMARCKS: Father and Son. From KOPPAV'S famous Painting.
PRINCE BISMARCK'S PALACE IN BERLIN.
AT HOME AT FRIEDRICHSRUHE.
BRITISH AND BOER IN THE TRANSVAAL. A Study on the Spot. By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.
HOW A 'VARSITY BOAT IS BUILT.
THE NEW UNIVERSITY HALL.
SKETCHES AT THE STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION.
HATS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS, AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.
OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS'
BORD'S Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.
PIANOS £25 per cent. discount for cash, or 5s. per month (Second-hand 10s. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated lists free.—CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.
DLEVEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.
DLEVEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS for HIRE, from a guinea per month.
DLEVEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS.
"The Pianos have a world-wide reputation, and are known for their great durability and purity of artistic qualities."—Cottage, Obelique, and Grand Pianos for Sale or Hire. Price lists free.—170, New Bond-street, London, W.
REDK. SPENCER,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
155, FENCHURCH-STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
HANDSOME PROFITS HAVE
RESULTED FROM MY
LAST RECOMMENDATIONS.
ENORMOUS PROFITS ARE
FREQUENTLY MADE BY
DEALING IN STOCK
AND SHARES.
EVERY SPECULATOR AND
INVESTOR SHOULD READ
MY GUIDE FOR SPECULATORS,
POST FREE.
RUPTURE
(HERNIA).
All sufferers from this dangerous complaint should know that MR. C. B. HARNESS'
WASHABLE TRUSSES
and other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give
IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
An experienced and skilful Surgeon attends daily, and examines patients, free of charge, at the
ELECTROPATHIC AND ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTE of the MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Limited,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
(Corner of Rathbone Place.)
SPECTACLES.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S, with finest Brazilian pebbles, or the purest glass, carefully adapted to any sight, a register of which is kept for future reference.
Negretti and Zambra make a specialty of Spectacles for Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Fishing, Riding, and Shooting.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA,
38, HOLBORN-VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—45, Cornhill; 122, Regent-street; Photographic Studio—Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Telephone No. 5,583.
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."
The Property of a Lady.—By order of the Executors of the late J. Butler, Esq., and Others.—A superb and brilliant Head Ornament, a matchless single-row pearl necklace, a brilliant and emerald necklace of floral design, four choice brilliant necklaces, a costly sapphire and brilliant bracelet, brilliant dagger, corsage, star, horseshoe, and butterfly brooches, ruby, emerald, and other brooches, earrings, brilliant stars, bangles, rings, pins, studs, and pendants, miniatures in fine gold frames, enamels, gold snuff-box, specimen black, yellow, and white brilliants, cateeyes, sapphires, rubies and tourmalines, gold, silver plate, Sheffield plated wire, &c.—On View.
DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their MAY-KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, on MONDAY NEXT, at twelve, unique JEWELS, colour of BRILLIANTS, &c., as above.—Catalogues post free.
NOTICE.—Messrs. DAY and MARTIN, BLACKING MANUFACTURERS, of 97, High Holborn, beg to Notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW FACTORY in the BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., where all communications are to be addressed.
KEATING'S POWDER.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s. each.
SAUNDER'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to its most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 512, Oxford-street, W.
A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For Females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them, for they are medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the Muscular System, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and avouse into action with the resolute of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS have the *Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty pains, and stiffness yield to these remedies; rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed keep the digestive organs in order, and are a safe and healthy blue, and replenish the impoverished blood.
Post free, 6d.
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.
By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,
Giving particulars of how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life-long torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and CO., 10, High Holborn.
THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible medium for the Nobility, Gentry, Professional, and Tradesmen. Price 2d.; by post, 2½d.—Editor, 69, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.
THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond-street, London, W.C.—Largest and First Children's Hospital in the United Kingdom. The Committee of Management have the honour to announce that the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR has kindly consented to PRESIDE at the ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER, to take place at the TIVOLI, STRAND, on TUESDAY, MAY 6th, at 7.30 P.M.
The income during 1889 amounted to only £9,000, while the necessary expenditure was over £10,000, and the deficit has been met from legacies which should be invested for the endowment of the Hospital.
FIFTY THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS of £1 1s. each are URGENTLY NEEDED.
An EARNEST APPEAL is made to the public for £2,000 towards the general expenses, and for £9,000, being the sum required to finish the Hospital.
LIST OF STEWARDS.
The Lord Aberdare, G.C.B.
J. Cuthbert Acton, Esq.
Alfred J. Adam, Esq.
C. E. Ballance, Esq., F.R.C.S.
S. B. Beaumont, Esq.
Charles Barry, Esq.
Mr. Under-Sheriff Bedford.
Richard Birkin, Esq.
Charles Brumley, Esq.
Colonel Sir Edward Bell, K.C.B.
Q.C., M.P.
G. Troup Bullock, Esq.
George Burt, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carysfort.
W. B. Cheadle, Esq., M.D.
W. Moresby Chinnery, Esq.
Nathaniel L. Cohen, Esq.
Benjamin Louis Cohen, Esq.
The Lord Alwyne Compton.
Sir Charles Craufurd, Bart.
The Very Dacre Craven, M.A.
The Lord Crewe.
Frank H. Cripps, Esq.
J. Cready, Esq.
Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.
Sir Alfred Darell, Bart.
John Deacon, Esq.
Alderman Sir Polydore De Keyser.
Sami. Dickinson, Esq.
R. Dyson, Esq., C.C.
E. F. Feild, Esq.
Charles Fry, Esq.
Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.
Viscount Gort.
W. B. Hadden, Esq., M.D.
T. Holmes, Esq.
H. L. Holmes, Esq.
Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., LL.D.
Mr. Under-Sheriff Hare.
Alfred Hoare, Esq., J.C.C.
The Hon. Spencer Hylton-Jolliffe.
F. H. Janson, Esq.
Over £1,300 has already been received. Subscriptions and Donations may be sent to
ADRIAN HOPE, Secretary.
Price One Shilling.
MURRAY'S MAGAZINE.
Medical Relief in London. By C. S. Loch.
Five Months in South Africa. By Lady Frederick Cavendish.
Marcia, Chaps. 13—16. By W. E. Norris, Author of "Thirlby Hall," &c. (*To be continued.*)
A Night with the Circulating Medium. By George Bartley.
Mary Howitt, Quaker and Catholic. By E. Harrison Clubbe.
The Present Position of Electric Lighting. By A. A. Campbell Swinton.
Notes of the Month. By Morley Roberts.
Miss Blake of Monkshatton—(*Concluded*).
Notes of the Month, from London, Edinburgh, and Paris.
Our Library List.
London: JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.
Complete Edition; to be ready at Easter.
WILLIAM ALLINGHAM'S POEMS.
In Six Volumes, handsomely bound in Cloth Designs by
D. G. ROSSETTI, Sir J. E. MILLAIS, R.A., Mrs. ALLINGHAM, and HELEN PATERSON. Price 6s. each (except "Laurence Bloomfield," 5s. 6d.)
A Few Large Copies,
London: REEVES and TURNER, 196, Strand.
RHYMES FOR THE YOUNG FOLK.
By Price 3s. 6d. Illustrated by MRS. ALLINGHAM, KATE GREENAWAY, and HELEN PATERSON.
London: CASSELL and Co., and REEVES and TURNER.
DIGEST OF MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S WORKS.
Just published. 8vo, cloth, price 15s.
AN EPITOME OF THE SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY. By F. HOWARD COLLINS.
With a preface by HERBERT SPENCER. "I have sometimes glanced at random here and there, and have found them very well done."—*Mr. Spencer in Preface.*
WILLIAMS and NORGATE, London and Edinburgh.
Twopence; post free, 2½*d.*
VEGETARIAN FALLACIES. By Dr. R. TRYSTRAM, Senior Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital of London. A paper read at the Health Congress, Hastings. With opinions of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., in course of discussion.—G. STANDING, 7, Finsbury-street, E.C.
LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
51, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums (1888) £200,600
Interest £140,000
Accumulated Funds £3,581,000
SPLENDID OPENING for a SCHOOL (Boys or Girls), or private occupation. Large house would be pulled down and part of purchasing the freehold, and additional premises built adjoining, to suit requirements of payment. Splendid modern detached RESIDENCE, COTTAGE, and PADDOCK, WALLINGTON, Surrey, Hillfield, Luton Park, Winchmore Hill, G.N.R.; seven minutes walk from two stations, thirty minutes ride of Baker-street. Close to Green Lanes, near to Southgate, Enfield, and Palmer's-green. Freehold detached house, main road, main road by carriage drive, and contains on three upper floors fourteen bed and dressing rooms, large 28 ft. by 18 ft. also a large drawing or billiard-room, 24 ft. by 18, fitted with bath; two box closets; two linen or dress closets; two w.c.'s and lavatory. On ground floor, entrance hall, fitted entrance-hall, lofty dining-room 24.5 by 20, with open to garden, drawing-room 23 by 19, morning room, library, study, cloak-room, lavatory, very large light kitchen, scullery, dairy, larder, pantry, butler's pantry, housemaid's closet, etc., with cellars, coal cellars, and splendid store room, detached from house. Cottage containing two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, w.c. also adjoining, a two-stalled stable, coach-house, with two men's rooms over. Five stormanted and glazed. The R.—The stable could be converted into a splendid gymnasium 26 ft. square, and could be easily enlarged. Grounds, tennis-lawn, kitchen garden, crowded with fruit trees. Greenhouse and cucumber-house. An adjoining paddock can be rented. All the above in thorough repair; newly decorated. Gas and water laid on. Can be viewed and particulars obtained by giving card to caretaker of above.
HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable freehold and leasehold property. Apply to Messrs. FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 80, Cheapside.
IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT CONVERSION LOAN.
CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION of the RUSSIAN 5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1862 FOR £15,000,000, by means of an issue of £11,765,000 4 per Cent. Bonds, and Payment in Cash of £3,800,000, in connection with the issue of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, dated the 22nd March, 1890.
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS are authorized to receive Bonds of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1862 for conversion into the new Four per Cent. Bonds.
Applications for conversion will be received until Tuesday, April 1st, 1890.
In the conversion, for every £100 nominal Capital of the Five per Cent. Loan, the holder will be entitled to £77 2s. nominal Capital of the Four per Cent. Loan, and a payment in cash of £26.
Holders may convert into Four per Cent. Bonds will detach the Coupon due the 1st May, 1890, and as the conversion takes effect on the 1st May, and Interest will not commence on the new Bonds until the 1st June, the Coupon and 1st December, 1890, on the new Bonds will be added to the cash payment mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The coupon for the first three months' Interest on the new Bonds will be payable on the 1st September next.
The 4 per cent. Bonds, both Principal and Interest, will be free from all Russian taxes.
The Loan will be divided into Bonds of £19 15s., £39 10s., £79, and £394 7s. 6*d.*, with Coupons payable quarterly, on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, at the offices of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and in Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-Maine, Amsterdam, Brussels, Vienna, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg, at the exchange of £19 15*s.* 6*d.* = francs 500 = reichsmarks 400 = florins 240 = U.S. 96.25 dols. = gold roubles 123.
An accumulative Sinking Fund will reimburse these Bonds at par in 54 years, by half-yearly drawings on the 1st March and the 1st September, and repayment will be made three months later, at the places fixed for the payment of Coupons. The first drawing will take place not later than the 30th April next. The failure to deliver the 5 per cent. Bonds for conversion will render the Deposit on Application liable to forfeiture.
Subscription Lists are also opened in Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-M., Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, St. Petersburg, &c.
All Bonds of the 5 per Cent. Loan of 1862 not presented for conversion will cease to bear interest on the 1st July, 1890, and will be repayable in cash at par, with accrued interest, on that date.
New Court, 25th March, 1890.
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on SATURDAY, 29th March, and CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, 1st April, 1890.
THE NEW ENGLAND BREWERIES COMPANY (Limited), of Boston and Lawrence, Massachusetts. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883. Share capital £910,000, divided into
20,500 EIGHT PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES of £10 each £205,000
and
20,500 ORDINARY SHARES of £10 each £205,000
Payable £1 per share on application, £1 on allotment, and the balance in two instalments of £4 each, on April 22nd, 1890, and May 22nd, 1890, respectively.
In addition to the above shares, there will be issued on or about the 1st May next SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of £100 each, redeemable at £110, at the option of the company, on six months' notice after December 31st, 1900, and repayable in 50 per cent. on application, 10 per cent. on allotment, and the balance by two instalments of £20 per cent. each on the 22nd April and 22nd May, 1890, respectively. These debentures will constitute a first charge upon the real property, buildings, and fixed plant of the company, or upon all the shares with the exception of those of £100 each—in the American Corporation hereinafter referred to.
The Same laws do prevail the chattels, stock, merchandise, and book debts to be specifically charged, but they are included in the asset taken over by the company.
The dividend on the Preference shares and interest on the debentures payable half-yearly, on the 1st April and the 1st October in each year; and the directors have the power to pay interim dividends on the Ordinary shares.
Of the foregoing shares and debentures the vendors take in part payment £205,000 of each class as security.
Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons offer the remainder of the above Shares and Debentures at par.
TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited).
DIRECTORS.
Walter P. Bouverie, Esq., Chairman New York Breweries Company (Limited), Chairman.
J. T. Agg-Gardner, Esq., M.P., Chairman Cheltenham Original Brewery Company (Limited).
Charles E. Barnett, Esq., 72, Lombard-street, E.C.
Hugh E. Hoare, Esq., Messrs. Hoare and Co., Brewers), Director United States Brewing Company (Limited).
Colonel Gardner Larking, Layston House, Buntingford.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN AMERICA.
John Roessle, Esq.
Rudolph F. Haffenreffer, Esq.
Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Member of Congress, ex-Attorney-General, Massachusetts.
Charles S. Stanley, Esq.
James M. Smith, Esq.
Samuel Untermyer, Esq.
BANKERS.
Lloyds' Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, E.C.
Boston: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
New York: Messrs. Guggenheimer and Untermyer, 46, Wall-street.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.
SECRETARY.—A. Freeman, Esq.
OFFICES.—Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
PROSPECTUS.
This Company is formed to acquire the following old-established breweries, viz.:—
Haffenreffer Brewing Company, Boston, Mass. } Of Boston, Mass.
John Roessle Company, Suffolk Brewing Company, } Of Lawrence, Mass.
Stanley and Company, of Lawrence, Mass.
It has been found that the amalgamation of brewing companies (as compared with independent working) has not only produced considerable saving in the expenses, but also advantages in the way of purchase of materials in large quantities; moreover, in the event of any accident happening to any one brewery, no serious interruption occurs, the remaining breweries supplying any deficiency so produced.
All these breweries manufacture lager beer (the Suffolk and the Stanley Breweries also manufacture ale) and have a property for a considerable extension of the present business.
The Roessle Brewery was established in the year 1846, the Suffolk in 1858, the Haffenreffer in 1871, and the Stanley in 1881.
A sum of £42,000 included in the sum to be paid to the vendors is now being expended upon the Roessle Brewery premises, with a view to increase from 40,000 to 75,000 barrels. The proprietor of the Suffolk Brewery agrees out of the purchase money to be paid to him to expend a sum of £5,000 on additional refrigerating machine and other improvements.
All the properties are freehold, and will be conveyed free from incumbrances. The company will, where necessary, in order to comply with the requirements of the State laws, be formed by the creation of corresponding numbers trustees on behalf of the company, or through a corporation to be created under the laws of the State.
The price to be paid by this company for the whole of the properties is £910,000, of which £650,000 is taken by the vendors in debentures, £68,360 in Preference shares, and £66,370 in Ordinary shares.
The purchase includes all the real property and buildings, the whole of the stock, casks, vats, horses, waggons, the stock of malt, hops, malt liquors, and materials, which are used in the conduct of the businesses, and the goodwill.
The following valuations have been made, the pound-sterling being taken at $4.86:—

	Land, Building, and Machinery.	Other Assets.	Total.
Haffenreffer Brewing Company	£67,278	£17,278	£84,556
John Roessle	80,624	25,403	116,307
Suffolk Brewing Co.	45,623	19,379	65,002
Stanley and Co.	31,775	17,259	49,034

Making a total value of assets included in the sale to the Company amounting to £315,532, upon freehold, and showing land, buildings, and fixed machinery to a value of upwards of £220,000. These figures do not include the above-mentioned sums of £12,000 and £5,000.
The profits will belong to the Company from the following dates:—Stanley and Company, October 1st, 1889; the Haffenreffer Brewing Company, October 1st, 1889; the Suffolk Brewing Company, November 1st, 1889; John Roessle, January 1st, 1890; and the Company guarantees at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from such dates respectively until completion of purchase.
Out of the purchase money will be payable every expense in connection with the incorporation and establishment of the company, and in connection, brokerage, as well as the cost of investigating the title and completing the purchase.
The book debts, stock of material and beer, and other liquid assets, all of which are to be taken over by the company, are included in the purchase price, amount to £350,000 and upwards, which it is deemed ample for working capital.
One of the owners of each of the properties has agreed to manage the respective business in agreed to manage the respective business in consideration of a period of three years at least, Mr. Stanley agreeing to remain seven years.
The accounts of the several breweries have been examined and verified on the spot by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., whose certificate follows:—
"4, Lothbury, London, E.C., 15th March, 1890.
"To the Directors of the New England Breweries Company (Limited).
"Gentlemen,—We have attended at the breweries owned by the following for the purpose of ascertaining the profits resulting from the trading for the past three years:—
"Haffenreffer Brewing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.
"Suffolk Brewing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts.
"Stanley and Company, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.
"John Roessle, of Boston, Massachusetts.
"At the office of Mr. Roessle we found the books kept in accordance with American practice, somewhat, but from the material placed at our disposal we are satisfied that the results shown are accurate.
"After making such adjustments in the accounts and charging all expenditure on repairs, but before reserving for depreciation of plant, interest, &c., and the cost of management in America and administration in London, the results are as set out below:—

	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.	Profit.
Year.	Haffenreffer Brewing Company.		John Roessle.		Suffolk Brewing Company.		Stanley and Company.		Total Profits of Breweries.		Interest on Debentures.	
1887	35,091	68,412	68,338	103,527	60,356	120,650	41,493	62,959	205,278	355,548	65,000	130,000
1888	35,141	68,338	34,507	103,527	59,677	120,650	41,008	62,959	170,333	355,548	65,000	130,000
1889	40,792	68,972	57,833	103,527	61,040	120,650	44,319	62,959	203,984	356,108	65,000	130,000
Total	111,024	205,722	160,678	310,581	181,073	361,950	126,820	188,877	579,595	1,067,204	195,000	390,000

"The above statement shows a yearly average of £86,198 for the three years' profits for one, with the ordinary share capital, with a surplus of £63,286.
"The earnings for the year 1889 show a net profit of £74,412, as against the average of £67,456 for the past three years, so that there would be left a surplus of £10,262. Seeing that considerable savings will be effected by the combination, this surplus should amply cover the necessary reserve for depreciation, which is estimated in the above certificate at £65,000 (£5,120), and leaves a balance of £5,107 to cover office expenses in London, directors' fees, and other contingencies.
"The following contracts have been entered into, all excepting the last one, dated the 26th March, 1890, and made between the following parties, namely:—(1) between the Haffenreffer Brewing Company, Rudolf F. Haffenreffer, Francis A. Peters, and Patrick Meehan, of the one part, and Antony Gibbs and Sons and the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), of the other part; (2) between Rudolf F. Haffenreffer, of the first part, the above-named parties of the other part; (3) between Charles S. Stanley of the one part, and the above-named parties of the other part; (4) between the Suffolk Brewing Company and James M. Smith of the one part, and the above-named parties of the other part; and (5), dated 27th March, 1890, between Antony Gibbs and Sons, of the one part, and the New England Breweries Company (Limited) of the other part. The last being a contract for the resale, at a profit, of the properties purchased under the four preceding contracts.
"Copies of the above contracts, and of the memorandum and articles of association, may be inspected at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.
"There are also the ordinary trade contracts incidental to the businesses which it is impracticable to specify, as well as certain agreements with reference to the issue of and guaranteeing subscriptions to the capital. Applicants for shares must be deemed to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to, or any further particulars of, any such contracts, if any, not specified above sufficient as a sufficient compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, and otherwise.
"Applications on the form accompanying the prospectus, together with a deposit of £1 per share, or 10 per cent. on the debentures, will be forwarded to Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, 15, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
"If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and should a smaller number of debentures or shares respectively be allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment. Should default be made in payment of any instalment, the sum previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.
"Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, 15, Bishopsgate-street Within; Messrs. Reeves, Arthur Anderson and Co., 59, Throgmorton-street, E.C.; or from the Bankers, Solicitors, or Secretary of the Company.
28th March, 1890.
FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, Hampstead.
Fine detached RESIDENCE, carefully planned, and built for owner's occupation in the best style at least twenty-five years ago, and replete with every comfort and convenience. Twelve or thirteen bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, two staircases, spacious and lofty drawing-room opening to conservatory, dining-room, library, fine billiard-room with open Gothic roof, smoking-room, and excellent offices. Well-fitted stabling for four horses, coach-house and conservatory, two lawns lawns shaded by fine elms, three ranges of modern greenhouses, vineries, &c.—in all, three-quarters of an acre. Valuable for building purposes. To be SOLD or LET.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 80, Cheapside.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S

PREPARED SOUPS,

MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, &c.,

Are Sold by Grocers in Pint and Quart Tins,

Bearing CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *Names in full on the Labels.*

LIST NOW OPEN and CLOSE on WEDNESDAY.

The CAPITAL and COUNTIES BANK, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and Branches are authorized to receive applications for the undermentioned Preference and Ordinary Shares.

A CONCESSION GIVING THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF ESTABLISHING PAPER WORKS IN THE EMPIRE OF TURKEY FOR FIFTY YEARS from the 14th day of September, 1886.
ESTIMATED ANNUAL NET PROFITS £71,012, equal to 10 per cent. per annum on Preference Shares, and over 22 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares.
IMMEDIATE DIVIDENDS of 10 per cent. on Preference Shares and 5 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, secured by deposit of money and guarantee of Mr. Herbert Spicer for fifteen months.

OTTOMAN PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF EACH SHAREHOLDER IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF HIS SHARES.

SHARE CAPITAL:—16,250 Ten per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each, £162,500; 16,150 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, £161,500; 100 Founders' Shares of £10 each. £1,000; Total £325,000.

Payable—10s. per Share on Application; £2 10s. on Allotment; £2 10s. at one month from Allotment, and the balance in four equal instalments at intervals of not less than three months. The Preference Shares are preferential as to Capital and Interest.
The profits of each year are applicable first to the payment of a Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up on the Preference Shares, and next to the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up on the Ordinary Shares; and, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, one-half of the Surplus Profits belongs to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, and the other half to the holders of the Founders' Shares.
Of the above Capital the whole of the Founders' Shares have been subscribed, and each Founder has agreed to apply for 100 Preference Shares and 100 Ordinary Shares for each Founders' Share. Inasmuch, however, as the Founders have also agreed that no priority shall be given to them in connection with their application for Preference and Ordinary Shares, the whole of the 16,250 Preference Shares and 16,150 Ordinary Shares are now offered to the public.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

The Hon. EDWARD W. DOUGLAS (Deputy-Chairman Clergy Mutual Assurance Society), Chairman.
H. W. COBB, Esq., Salisbury (Director of Capital and Counties Bank, Limited).
JAMES JUDD, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Judd and Co., Limited, Printers, &c., Doctors'-commons, E.C.
*HERBERT SPICER, Esq., Catteshall Paper Mills, Godalming (Managing Director of H. Spicer and Co., Limited).
(The above are the Directors of H. Spicer and Co., Limited.)
W. H. RICHARDSON, Esq., J.P., Springwell Paper Mills, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
†J. W. HUGHES, Esq (HUGHES, CHEMERY, AND CO.), 12 Tracechurch-street, E.C., and Constantinople.

* Will join the Board as Managing Director after Allotment.
† Will join the Board after Allotment.

LOCAL COMMITTEE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

His Excellency OSMAN BEY, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan (Chairman).
His Excellency DJEVAD BEY, Director of the Osmanie Printing Works, Constantinople (Vice-Chairman).
EDWIN PEARS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Constantinople.
T. C. TUCKER, Esq., Merchant, Constantinople (General Manager in Constantinople).
JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., Merchant, Constantinople.
Spicer Brothers (Limited), of New Bridge-street, London, will act as agents for the Company for the sale of all papers in India, China, and Australia, and elsewhere out of Turkey.
BANKERS.—The Capital and Counties Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, and its branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Shepherdes, 31 and 32, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.
BROKERS.
Messrs. SHEPPARDS, PELLYS SCOTT, 37, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Messrs. BETTON SAYCE, VAUGHAN, and CO., 10, Clare-street, Bristol.

LIST NOW OPEN and CLOSE on WEDNESDAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The following is an estimate of the profit which the Directors consider may be fairly realized from the proposed works, constructed with the capacity described in the Report of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons, and Cassel:—

Annual sale of Writing and Printing Papers, 3,120 tons (60 tons weekly) at £35 per ton nett	£102,960	0 0
Annual sale of Cigarette Papers—		
520 tons (10 tons weekly), at £70 per ton nett	36,400	0 0
416 tons (8 tons weekly), at £50 per ton nett	20,800	0 0
Nett	£160,160	0 0
Annual Expenditure:—		
Rags	£38,782	0 0
Straw	5,599	0 0
Chemicals, Gas, Wrappers, String, &c	16,276	0 0
Coals	10,000	0 0
Wages	13,000	0 0
Sundry Repairs, Wires, Felts, &c.	2,600	0 0
	75,648	0 0

Gross Annual Profit	£84,512	0 0
Less:—		
Management and General Expenses in Turkey	£4,000	0 0
Depreciation and Repairs, &c.	5,000	0 0
London Office, Inspections, and Travelling Expenses	4,500	0 0
	13,500	0 0
Nett Estimated Annual Profit	£71,012	0 0

Taking this estimated annual profit as divisible for dividends, the following is the result:—

Dividend on £162,500 Preference Shares at 10 per cent.	£16,250	0 0
Dividend on £161,500 Ordinary Shares at 10 per cent.	£4,225	0 0
	67,475	0 0
Leaving a Surplus to be divided in equal moieties between the ordinary shareholders and the Founders of	£20,537	0 0

The above figures are based on the estimated trade in the Turkish Empire only, but, looking at the low cost of production, this company should command a large share of the Indian and Australian markets. The annual expenditure as stated above has been carefully checked by Messrs. Cross and Brush, the well-known Paper Experts and Chemists.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, or at the Offices of the Company.

March, 1890.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
Established 1868.
BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
RESERVE FUND £85,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary.
F. H. ROCKE.

THE LISTS of APPLICATIONS will OPEN THIS DAY (Saturday), the 29th March, 1890, and will CLOSE on or before the FOLLOWING TUESDAY for London and the Country.

THE SPRINGFIELD BREWERIES (LIMITED), (CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.)
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

SHARE CAPITAL	£105,000
DEBENTURES	30,000
Share capital divided as follows:	£135,000
5,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each	£50,000
5,500 Ordinary Shares of £10 each	£55,000
8,000 Preference Shares and 5,500 Ordinary Shares are now offered for Public Subscription.	

Payable 10s. per Share on Application, £3 10s. per Share on Allotment, £3 10s. on the 25th April, 1890, and £2 10s. on the 25th May, 1890.
The Preference Shares are preferential as to Capital and Interest.
In addition to the above Shares, £30,000 of Six per Cent. Debentures, secured as a first charge upon the property and undertaking of the Company, redeemable at par on the 1st July, 1900, or earlier at the option of the Company, by payment of 5 per cent. premium, are offered for Public subscription, payable as under:—
£5 per cent. on Application; £35 per cent. on Allotment; and £60 per cent. on April 25, 1890.
The Debentures will be issued in any multiple of £10. Interest will run from the 1st April, 1890, payable half-yearly, on the 1st April and the 1st October, the first payment to be made on the 1st October next.
The Company reserves to itself power to make a further issue of £10,000 Debentures, ranking *pari passu* with the above issue of £30,000.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rawlings, Chairman (Chairman Washington Brewery Company, Limited).
W. S. L. Schuster (Director Barrett's Brewery and Bottling Company, Limited).
George T. Hart (late of the firm of Hart Brothers, Tibbetts, and Co., London).

LOCAL BOARD.

The Honourable Wm. R. Burnet, Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A.
William H. Bies, Managing Partner of the Springfield Brewery, Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A.
Joseph Schneider, Managing Partner of the City Brewery, Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A.
BANKERS.—London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury, E.C., and Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Wilcox, Bristows, and Carpmael, 1, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Hart Brothers, Tibbetts, and Co., Moorgate-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—C. W. Payton.
OFFICES.—5, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the properties and businesses of the well-known and prosperous Breweries known as the Springfield Brewery and the City Brewery, Springfield, Ohio, in the United States of America, and to work them under one management.
The Breweries, which have been established for more than forty and twenty-five years respectively, are freehold, occupy most desirable positions in the city of Springfield, are most conveniently placed for railway carriage, and are the only Breweries in Springfield.
Both Breweries are entirely lighted by electricity, and the cooling is done by the latest improved refrigerating machinery, the plant being modern, and in the most perfect condition.
There is this special advantage applying to Ohio, that there are no alien restrictions, and Foreigners have the same rights of acquiring property, and trading, as citizens of the State. American Lager Beer Breweries have greater advantages over others, as Lager Beer is very suitable to the climate.
Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbetts, and Co., the well-known Accountants, who have been employed on many American Breweries, have examined the Books and Accounts of these two Breweries, and their Report is as follows:—

14, Moorgate-street,
London, E.C., 7th March, 1890.

We have examined the accounts of the Springfield Brewery, belonging to Messrs. Vorce and Bies, and also the City Brewery, belonging to Messrs. Schneider Brothers, for the past three years, and beg to give you the following results.
After making such adjustments in the accounts, and charging such an amount for depreciation as appeared to us to be necessary, the profits are as follows:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Springfield Brewery...	$48,896.23 ..	$50,770.30 ..	$41,923.17
The City Brewery...	33,930.11 ..	40,647.05 ..	50,227.23
(19 months only)			
Totals...	$82,826.34 ..	$91,417.45 ..	$91,501.05

The Output for the said period has been as follows:—

	NUMBER OF BARRELS.	
1887.	1888.	1889.
34,824.....	33,418.....	34,077

We have satisfied ourselves that these two are the only Breweries in Springfield, and that they do, practically, the whole of the trade, as we are informed that a very small quantity of beer, if any, is imported into the town.
These Breweries having hitherto been in active competition, there should be a large saving in working expenses by reason of the amalgamation.
HART BROTHERS, TIBBETTS, AND CO.

Taking the net profits made for the year ending 1st September, 1889—viz., $91,501.05, equal at $4.85 to the £—£18,824 10s. per annum, the following is the result:—

Profit		£18,824
Debenture Interest at 6 per cent. on £30,000	£1,800	
Dividend on Preference Shares at 8 per cent. on £50,000	4,000	
	5,800	
Leaving		£13,024

equal to a Dividend of 20 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares, and leaving a margin of £2,039 for management.
Below are given Dividends declared on the Ordinary Shares of American Breweries up to date:—

Rate per annum.

Bartholomay Brewery (Rochester, U.S.A.)	16
Chicago Brewery (U.S.A.)	10
Denver United Breweries (U.S.A.)	10
Detroit Breweries (U.S.A.)	10
Gerhard and Phenix Brewery (U.S.A.)	10
Frank Jones Brewery (U.S.A.)	12
Hill's Union Brewery (U.S.A.)	12½
New York Breweries (U.S.A.)	15
Peter Schoenhofen Brewery (U.S.A.)	expected to be 15
United States Brewery (U.S.A.)	10
Vezin Brewery (U.S.A.)	10
Washington Brewery (U.S.A.)	15

The Directors believe the businesses now offered are among the cheapest, if not the cheapest that have been brought on the English Market, and anticipate that the profits to be earned will compare favourably with any of the above-mentioned Breweries.
The price, as fixed by the Vendors, to be paid for the two Breweries and all premises and buildings connected therewith, and including machinery, plant, horses, wagons, stock-in-trade (as per contract), and goodwill, is £123,000, of which the Vendors will accept payment of £45,000 Debentures, Preference or Ordinary Shares, or partly in each at the option of the Company. The Company does not take over any liabilities.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, or of the Bankers or Solicitors.

LECTURES TO MEN.—Professor Sir G. G. STOKES, Bart., M.P. (President of the Royal Society), will deliver a LECTURE at the PASSMORE EDWARDS, Appold-street, Finsbury-square, E.C., on SUNDAY NEXT, March 30, at 3.45 p.m.
There will also be a selection of music.
Admittance Free. A Collection.

NORWEGIAN LESSONS.—Inter-views and Guides for Norway.—Apply to Pastor GROSDAHL, 24, Jermingham-road, New-cross, S.E.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Sailing.
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25
LIGURIA	4,948	6,200	May 9
ORMUZ	6,031	8,000	May 23
ORCTAVA	5,052	7,000	June 6
AUSTRAL	5,84	7,000	June 20

Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE
LONDON to AUSTRALIA, *viâ* Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson ..	3,450	.. May 31
DAMASCUS	Dunglas ..	3,709	.. June 24

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will accompany each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas; third-class, from 14 guineas.—For particulars apply to GEO. THOMSON & CO., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 16, and 21 guineas, and £25; return ticket £25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £2 5s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 25, Pall-mall, S.W.

CANADA.—From LONDON DIRECT by the fine large steamers of the ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE, sailing APRIL 17, and FORTNIGHTLY. Second-class, £9 9s.; third-class, £4.—Apply ALLAN, BROTHERS and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

GERMANY.—SPECIAL EASTER TRIP.—Ocean Express steamer *Cassel*, of the Norddeutscher Lloyd New York Fleet, 5,500 tons, 8,000-horse power, takes passengers for BREMEN on arrival at Southampton morning of Thursday, 3rd April. Return steamers leave Bremen April 5 and 8. Return fares from London, including excellent table, first-class, £4 15s. 6d.; second-class, £3 1s.—Agents: Keller, Wallis, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-street, City; 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London; and at Southampton.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

TO LET.—Houses, Villas, Mansions, Chambers (business and residential), Apartments (furnished or unfurnished), charmingly situated, all replete with modern conveniences, and many quite unfit for habitation in consequence of the dirty condition in which they have been left by the previous tenants, the confined dirt and odours arising therefrom proving a fruitful source of plague, misery, and sometimes death to their occupants. To remedy this, Hudson's Soap is invaluable as a purifying agent. Hudson's well rapidly transforms the dirty house into a sweet and comfortable abode; and if the water used with Hudson's Soap in the washing and paint-cleaning is poured down the water-closets and sinks, the pans, pipes, &c., belonging thereto will be thoroughly cleansed. The sole agents have much claim to destroy effluvia only, and many of them simply substitute an odour for a nasty; but the purifying properties of Hudson's Soap removes the danger of sore throats, fevers, and worse diseases. Hudson's Soap is popular the world over for all washing, scouring, and cleansing purposes. Hudson's is a pure, Dry Soap, in fine powder, and dissolves immediately in hot or cold water, and is excellent for all purposes where ordinary soap is objectionable, such as washing dishes, plates, knives, forks, saucepans, &c., as it leaves no soapy trace or smell. From the cot to the palace the regular daily use of Hudson's promotes purity, health, and satisfaction. In 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea, and is the finest flavoured stock for Soup, Sauces, Made Dishes, &c.

A MEDICAL COMFORT OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, RENDERING ALL OTHER FOOD MORE DIGESTIBLE AND NOURISHING.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, FRAY BENTOS, SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, March 29, 1890.